FBIS DAILY REPORT

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*Vol III No 008*

*13 January 1982*

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TALKS ON NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT RESUMED IN GENEVA

Concern Over U.S. Stand

LD121304 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 12 Jan 82

["Resumption of Geneva Talks" -- TASS headline; by TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan, TASS -- The Soviet-American talks on nuclear armaments in Europe resumed in Geneva today.

During the short new year break in the talks, Washington's official spokesman made quite a few statements that revived justified worries in Western Europe and called into question the sincerity of the declarations of the U.S. side about Washington's striving to achieve concrete results in Geneva.

For instance, Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, recently stated that the U.S. could break off the talks started with the USSR on November 30 because it would like to teach a "lesson" to the Soviet Union. U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger insisted that the arms reduction talks should be resumed only after a substantial build-up of the U.S. military potential.

The West European public is worried that the United States seems to view the Geneva talks merely as a political ploy to camouflage its main objective of securing the deployment of new missiles on the continent at all costs.

Many observers say that the United States has sent its delegation to Geneva only because of the West Europeans' demands: The NATO session in Brussels in 1979 formulated the condition that the acceptance of new missiles by the NATO members should be accompanied by talks with the USSR. West German Chancellor Schmidt was rather puzzled to hear, according to the American newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL, that the nuclear arms talks are referred to in Washington as Christmas frills.

Western military experts believe that the very doctrine of "flexible response" adopted by NATO, including the Americans' readiness for the first use of nuclear weapons and the hope that in case of the outbreak of war in Europe it would be possible to "grade" the use of nuclear weapons according to the situation, presupposes U.S. military superiority and therefore contravenes the demands of the European public for substantial nuclear arms reductions on the continent. There are good reasons to think that, by artificially whipping up hysteria over the events in Poland, Washington, in particular, is preparing the ground for torpedoing the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms in Europe.

According to the Western press, the U.S. President tried to exploit anti-war sentiments in Western Europe to secure his own political objectives. He promised Helmut Schmidt to soften up his stand on talks with the USSR only on the condition that the West German chancellor assumed a tougher attitude to the events in Poland.

At the same time the United States stepped up its attempts to distort the Soviet stand on nuclear arms reductions. In particular, President Reagan, flagrantly contravening facts, claimed that the USSR had not yet given a constructive reply to the American "zero option" proposal.

Meantime, everyone knows that the Soviet Union gave an explicit answer to the American President's proposal. This answer, naturally, presents the Soviet Union's position and differs from the attitude of the U.S. administration.

In his recent speech in Bonn, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out directly that the authors of that American proposal "are turning upside down the very concept of fairness and reciprocity in the question which affects the interests of security and the very life of millions of people. And, of course, any 'zero option' is out of the question here."

The Soviet leader urged the United States to take a more objective attitude to nuclear arms reductions and to search jointly with the Soviet Union for a solution that would be truly acceptable to both sides and benefit the cause of peace and universal security.

The point in case is not only the United States' consent to sit down again to negotiations on nuclear armaments in Europe. What is important is the goodwill of the U.S. side and its readiness to work for agreements on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. When all is said and done, the Americans have a no smaller interest that the peoples of the Soviet Union and other European countries in improving the overall world situation.

U.S. 'Zero Option' Revived

LD121752 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] An understanding was reached at the initial stage of the Geneva talks that discussions between the delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States would be held in camera. However, attention is drawn to the fact that the Western press, while nominally not violating this agreement, is trying to create an atmosphere of psychological pressure on the USSR and, at the very least, to complicate discussion of the already difficult problems. An example of such an attempt is a REUTER dispatch which is remarkable in the first instance for the fact that it makes conclusions on the basis of specific pronouncements by top-ranking representatives of the Washington administration, including President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig. This gives one grounds to conclude that Reagan is expressing not so much his own as America's opinion.

What is the nature of this opinion? Again Washington seems to be trying to thrust forward the so-called "zero option, Reagan style" as the basis for talks. This variation envisages the possibility of the United States' restraining from deploying 572 new nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the Soviet Union's removing the medium-range missiles at its disposal. It means, in point of fact, that we are required to disarm unilaterally, while the (?hundreds) of land- and sea-based missiles aimed at our country and our allies and the aircraft with nuclear bombs -- that is, the entire arsenal currently at the disposal of Europe, the United States and its NATO partners -- remain untouched. And if, at the present time, the balance of medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe between the two sides in fairly accurately expressed in the figure one for one, the United States would prefer to turn it into a correlation of approximately two to one in NATO's favor.

It is perfectly clear that the authors of this proposal are turning on its head the very concept of justness and reciprocity and that the Soviet Union -- and this was clearly stated by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his visit to the FRG last November -- will never act to the detriment of its own security and the security of its allies. And if one wants to talk about a "zero option," then it should envisage that Europe be cleansed of all nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. Such is the position of the USSR, a position based on the principle of justness for all sides.

And if in the West they are today trying to add a new luster, which has nothing to do with realism, to the U.S. President's proposal, then it can point to only one thing -- an attempt to substitute propagandist twaddle for a business-like approach to talks.

Europeans Hopes, USSR Proposals

LD121616 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 12 Jan 82

["To Avert a Nuclear War" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan, TASS -- "The Europeans pin on the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva hopes of preventing a further nuclear race," writes Vladimir Lomeyko in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

"The testimony of that is a stream of letters, messages and telegrams from most different public organizations and individuals which is flowing to the USSR and U.S. delegations at the Geneva negotiations. While looking through these letters, the author points out, one feels how close big politics became for every man. And one more thing, which is very important: The people do not want to wait any longer, they demand undelayed actions."

"The people have grounds for concern," the article stresses. "The influential circles in the United States are not against using the Geneva negotiations as a screen to cover up yet another round of the nuclear race. How can one qualify otherwise the visit of the former Assistant Secretary of State Clark, and now presidential aide, to Western Europe at the moment (?of beginning the Soviet-American) negotiations, during which he confidentially told his allies: Negotiations are negotiations, but you should prepare pads for American missiles. The same line is pursued both by Haig and Weinberger."

Pointing out that a plenary meeting of the USSR and U.S. delegations to the negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe was held in Geneva today, the author of the article stresses:

"In Washington they declare that they are waiting for a 'constructive reply' to Reagan's 'zero option,' the very option which actually calls for unilateral reduction of the Soviet armaments, while leaving intact American forward-based means, just as Britain's and France's nuclear means. The same option which was described as not serious and unjust even by many American specialists.

Moscow has clearly set forth its stand: For us there are no armaments with which we could not part regretlessly, certainly on a mutual basis. We are ready for a radical reduction of medium-range weapons in Europe and full renunciation of such weapons.

"The Soviet proposals are in tune with the demands of the Europeans who want to extricate Europe from the clutches of a nuclear monster," LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes.

Problem of Cruise Missiles

LD121204 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0753 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan (TASS) -- The United States plans to use the deployment of cruise missiles as a means of conducting the next series of talks with the USSR from "a position of strength." writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. Counting on gaining strategic superiority as a result of the cruise missiles, the United States, as R. Reagan stated, plans to come up with a proposal for "a significant reduction in nucelar weapons." However, this "reduction" will not affect the cruise missiles. But the greater the reductions of strategic weapons such as the intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine ballistic missiles and strategic bombers, the larger will become the proportion of cruise missiles in the overall strategic potential of the United States. Let us suppose that the two sides agree to reduce intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine and strategic aviation ballistic missiles to zero. The United States would then still have cruise missiles, which are capable of hitting targets in the USSR from bases near its borders, whereas the USSR would have no weapons capable of reaching the United States.

There should be no doubt that even an incomplete implementation of U.S. plans for the deployment of cruise missiles, which are not included in the agreement, will cause real difficulties in achieving a genuine reduction in strategic arms. After all, the basic principle for arms limitations and reductions will be destroyed, the principle of equality and equal security of both sides, emphasizes the article. The U.S. leaders' rejection of previously agreed accords and their breaking of their own solemn statements and obligations casts doubt not only on whether Washington is serious about reaching any sort of agreement on arms reductions but undermines trust in the United States as a partner in talks," writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

"In this way: The United States is becoming the initiator of a dangerous twist in a race for a new type of arms, a type which they plan to use in order to gain military superiority over the USSR. This kind of action by the United States leads to a whipping up of international tension and an increasing threat of nuclear war."

UK ANTIWAR MOVEMENT INCREASINGLY ANTI-AMERICAN

LD071108 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jan TASS --"The anti-war movement in Britain is acquiring an increasingly greater anti-American direction." The Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] writes in its January 8 issue. Its article devoted to the mounting British public protests against the deployment of American cruise missiles in the country points out that the scale of the anti-war movement gives cause for concern to London officials. And although "the public is being intimidated with disinformation of all sorts, information attesting to the true proportions of the U.S. military presence in Britain filtres into the press." Thus, according to the NEW STATESMAN journal, writes the NEW TIMES, Pentagon generals "are in command of more than a hundred air force and naval bases, satellites, monitoring stations and units of communication with submarines armed with nuclear missiles."

"Britain's democratic public," the Soviet weekly points out "repeatedly indicated that the Pentagon, insisting on the stationing of cuise missiles, is primarily concerned for the U.S. interests, rather than for the protection of the allies. It is no secret that the major U.S. bases in Britain have their own communication line which is independent of NATO or the British Defence Department. It happened in several occasions that Washington adopted important strategic decisions without consulting London. The British Government would all but learn about them from newspapers."

"The anti-war movement in Britain is seeking to put a reliable obstacle to the plans of the American administration and the Conservative Government," the NEW TIMES concludes.

TU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DISARMAMENT RALLY

PM081237 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Dec 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] The Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin which participated in the work of the World Trade Union Conference on Socioeconomic Aspects of Disarmament returned to Moscow from Paris 19 December.

KALININ CASE EXAMPLE OF INCREASED U.S. ESPIONAGE

PM121442 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 82 p 6

[Special correspondent M. Stepichev article: "Redhanded: CIA in the Service of Enemies of Detente and Peace" -- first three paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The U.S. ruling circles' reckless actions have led to a worsening of the international situation. The U.S. imperialists are stepping up confrontation with the socialist countries in all directions -- in the political, economic and ideological spheres. They are trying to hide their adventurist anti-Soviet course with utterly bogus fabrications about a "Soviet military threat," "human rights violations in the USSR" and so forth.

The political cynicism and hypocrisy of this course are revealed even more clearly when the world public learns of the U.S. intelligence services' activity against the USSR and the socialist community countries. These intrigues assume special aggressiveness whenever U.S. imperialism is trying to organize an offensive against detente and peace.

Today PRAVDA describes U.S. intelligence services' intrigues against the Soviet Union which were promptly discovered and exposed by USSR state security organs.

Moscow-Leningrad -- Chekists [Soviet security officers] recently unmasked a large group of CIA cadre staffers working in the USSR in the guise of diplomats. Many were caught redhanded conducting intelligence operations. Kelly, a U.S. Embassy attache in Moscow, and his wife -- both CIA cadre staffers -- were arrested as they were leaving instructions and espionage materials for U.S. intelligence agents Kapoyan and Grigoryan.

Embassy attache Martha Peterson was expelled from the USSR for espionage activity. In a smart, bright dress, Peterson drove to the Rossiya movie theater, supposedly to see a new movie. But she did not go into the theater. After changing into a modest dark dress in her automobile, she crossed the entire city on foot to the Luzhniki area, constantly checking that she was not under surveillance. And there, by the Krasnoluzhskiy Bridge, she was arrested by our counterintelligence agents as she left a container of espionage materials for the U.S. agent Ogorodnin, exposed by state security organs in 1977. When she was arrested, the woman attache displayed extraordinary abilities at karate and foul language....

Vincent and Becky Crockett, another spy couple, soon fell into Chekists' hands. Again the U.S. consul had to rescue luckless U.S. intelligence agents passing themselves off as diplomats. They had been instructed to maintain secret contact with the CIA agent Filatov, who had been recruited while he was abroad. Showing great professional skill, Soviet counterintelligence agents soon unmasked agent Filatov.

What are intelligence workers and CIA agents trying to "obtain" in our country today? Secret information about defense potential, our armed forces, installations projected by the Pentagon as targets for nuclear strikes, and the Soviet economy. The CIA has considerable interest in the USSR's relations with other states and in the relations among our country's nations and ethnic groups. There is a veritable "hunt" for scientists and designers and the latest scientific and technical achievements so as to weaken the USSR's scientific potential and use it for their own aims. This vile hostile activity against our country is carried out on the instructions of the highest U.S. leadership.

Espionage, sabotage and terror; radio slander and misinformation, the use of radio-electronic apparatus and the latest technical and chemical means; reconnaissance satellites, ships and aircraft; buildings of official missions crammed with special instruments; numerous radio intelligence bases near Soviet borders -- all this has been placed at the service of subversive intelligence activity against the USSR.

Taking advantage of the apolitical nature and self-interest of the engineer Nilov, CIA intelligence officers recruited him as an agent during a business trip to Algiers. On his return to the USSR he took steps to carry out espionage missions, but was immediately exposed by counterintelligence. The same fate befell Radzhabov, Khazachkov, Scharanskiy, Skudra and other American agents who embarked on a criminal path. These CIA spies were exposed with the help of Soviet people, whose sacred duty it is to safeguard their state's security.

A great deal of very varied espionage equipment and materials has been taken from exposed CIA agents and from American intelligence officers caught redhanded: Minature cameras in the form of lighters; fountain pens and radios for photographing documents; ciphers and codes; communication instructions and CIA tasks for reporting secret information; pistols which free paralyzing nerve gas; ampuls containing deadly gas -- potassium cynaide. All this equipment is brought into our country through diplomatic channels.

But whatever tricks the enemy might undertake, the Soviet Chekists -- counterintelligence officers and vigilant guards of the socialist motherland's security -- act everywhere as a reliable obstacle in their path.

As L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, the Chekists keep a vigilant eye on the intrigues of imperialist intelligence services and resolutely suppress the activities of those who embark on the path of hostile antistate actions and who encroach upon the rights of Soviet people and the interests of Soviet society.

There are many examples of this. Here is one, connected with the exposure of the American spy Kalinin.

This happened recently. Kalinin unexpectedly came to the attention of American intelligence.

...A tall, morose fellow with cunning, shifty eyes walked around an American exhibition in Moscow. Occasionally he would look cautiously about. Then, seizing a moment when there were no visitors nearby, Kalinin went rapidly up to the American guide and said to him:

"I'm interested in life in the states. Have you got anything to read about this? Something in Russian would be better. Give me something."

"Keep your voice down," the American warned. "I can give you books and magazines, but only tomorrow."

"That's no good to me," Kalinin answered. "I'm stopping over in Moscow after discharge from the army. By tomorrow morning I will be home in Leningrad."

Hearing the word "discharge" and measuring Kalinin at a glance, the guide said:

"Maybe this evening then, but not here in the city."

The meeting took place at the appointed time. Two American Embassy officials came with the guide. They told Kalinin to go to their "Moscow house" for literature about America.

After driving around the city in the embassy automobile, the Americans took him to the U.S. Embassy residence [osobnyak posolstva]. For a reception? No, for espionage indoctrination.

The embassy officials -- or more accurately, the CIA officials in the guise of diplomats -- set about this at once. The fellow proved talkative and compliant. He gradually began to give away what he knew about military units, their disposition and combat equipment and the addresses of fellow servicemen and the names of commanders.

Being a morally unstable person who thought he had been passed over for promotion, Kalinin began to express various fabrications about our reality. Personal wrongs and failures shut him off from life about him.

The experienced intelligence workers sensed this. They began an exaggerated show of special consideration toward Kalinin.

"You are our man," the Americans said, clapping him on the back. "You'll become rich in time. Just carry out a few missions, and we'll open an account in a U.S. bank."

And Kalinin embarked on the path of crime. He was instructed to gather secret information about Leningrad enterprises. He was given money and a souvenir -- a ballpoint pen with the U.S. President's autograph. However, the Americans were not through with him. Kalinin was left in the residence. The "diplomats" trained him to use secret writing and methods of communicating and transmitting materials. Is it not blasphemy that spies should be recruited and trained in a diplomatic mission where official meetings, receptions and talks are held and many words are said about peace?

A day later, late in the evening, Kalinin was moved from the residence in secret, concealed under a blanket in a diplomatic car, and taken to the Smolenskaya subway station. On the same evening he traveled to Leningrad. He soon found a job at a defense industry enterprise and began to collect the information which the CIA agents demanded from him....

All this emerged later, during the investigation into Kalinin's case. But so far the Chekists had only disconnected facts and suspicions. The fact that one visitor to the U.S. exhibition had persistently tried to contact foreigners did not escape their attention. Nor did the talk between the American guide and the tall, lugubrious youth with the cunning look go unnoticed by the KGB. It was then that the question arose: What had made the youth spend 3 days wandering round the exhibition. Curiosity alone?

Thus there began an operation, one of many which are a credit to the state security organ employees.

With the aid of workers at the exhibition they succeeded in recreating the approximate appearance of the man. Then it was learned that he was a new arrival and had spent only a few days in the capital. Then, as on a radar screen, the threads crossed at the place where Kalinin had stayed when he was in Moscow, and the trial led to the banks of the Neva.

...After her son's return from the army, Vera Aleksandrovna was really at wits' end. For 3 months Vladimir worked nowhere, went for walks or listened to foreign radio. His mother frequently spoke indignantly of the falseness of the Western voices and pleaded with him not to fill his head with them, but her son had his own way and praised the Western way of life.

"How do you know? Because you aren't right," his mother, an old Leningrad worker who had lived through the blockade, would reason with him. "Where did you find such rubbish? Don't you dare disparage our dear Soviet home."

His relatives and friends supported his mother and rebuked Kalinin, but he snubbed them nervily and rudely. Kalinin took at face value the slanderous, venomous broadcasts from the overseas radio stations Radio Liberty, Voice of America and Deutsche Welle.

One day a letter arrived for Kalinin from Moscow. He was out of town. On reading the letter, his mother realized to her surprise that the address was in her son's handwriting but the text of the letter was in someone else's. How come? And it was a strange text. "Does Ninochka have a toothache? Do you walk to Nevskiy Prospekt?" Vera Alksandrovna felt there was something wrong in all this.

Soon another strange letter arrived for Kalinin. In the morning his mother saw her son ironing his pants. Then he put them away and began to iron the letter. Why do that? The mother's heart ached; she felt that something was wrong with her son. And when Vladimir left the house his mother looked at the cipher-letter.

"My son has gotten involved in some sordid business," Vera Aleksandrovna decided and, copying out the text of the letter, which she did not understand but which had alarmed her, invited her friend Nadezhda Petrovna over.

"Nadyusha, look what Volodka has received."

His mother had been ill at the time and it was decided that Nadezhda Petrovna would go to the state security organs, tell them everything and ask what was to be done next. They listened attentively to Nadezhda Petrovna and thanked her.

The Chekists already knew something about Kalinin which his mother did not yet know.

Vera Aleksandrovna's health deteriorated and a few days later she was taken to the hospital. And it was then that Kalinin, having obtained a short period of leave at the enterprise by deception and telling everyone he was going to Gatchina, flew to Moscow to pick up a spy container left for him by CIA agents.

In the evening Kalinin walked several times past the telephone booths near the Belorusskiy station and at 2305 hours he extracted a magnetic container from a hiding place. After that he tried to disappear, but he was arrested by the operations [operativnyye] personnel. From the container they removed codebooks, tracing paper [kopirka] for drawing a text in secret writing, and cover letters designed for sending intelligence reports abroad to false addresses.

During the investigation Kalinin initially tried to take evasive action, to lie and slander his accomplices and relatives. However, his guilt established by irrefutable proof of the crime he had committed, he was obliged to describe his espionage work and links with CIA representatives. He completely confessed his guilt for the most serious crime against the motherland -- espionage.

There was a mountain of evidence against him: the CIA's detailed instructions, the codebooks, the means for secret writing, information prepared for sending to the U.S. intelligence service, bundles of money, and passes and blank forms he had stolen at the enterprise.

The investigation saw, as though on a movie screen, the entire colorless, barren life of a man who has betrayed what is most sacred -- his people.

At the same time the investigation showed that under whatever guise an enemy may hide, he will inevitably be discovered and neutralized. Soviet people know that and our enemies sense it. In its frenzied malice and hatred of the world of light and progress the CIA embarks on the most perfidious tricks and uses for the struggle against socialism shameless adventurists, various renegades and corrupt people prepared to sell anything on earth.

At the trial Kalinin cynically stated: "When committing the crime I did not think about the consequences of collecting secret military information and handing it over to the Americans. I was thinking mainly of the material gain I would receive from my connection with the U.S. intelligence service."

This caused a burst of outrage among those attending the trial. The USSR Supreme Court military collegium sentenced V. Kalinin to the supreme penalty -- death by shooting.

"You gave your soul to the devil and sold your motherland -- so you must answer in full." A quiet but stern voice rang out from the auditorium when the sentence was read out. "A traitor -- there is nothing more loathsome..." This was the voice of Soviet people -- patriots of their socialist fatherland.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION PROPOSES INTELLIGENCE REVAMP

LD121424 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] New York, 12 Jan, TASS -- The U.S. administration has drafted and sent to the Congress a five-year programme for revamping U.S. intelligence both within the country and outside it, the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, quoting statements of official government spokesmen.

The purpose of the programme is to considerably ease undercover operations abroad, to expand the collection of intelligence information, to step up control over the activities of various public organizations and movements, to improve the methods of manipulating the regimes which displease the United States.

According to the newspaper Boston GLOBE, President Reagan and his entourage intend to increase appropriations for the operations of over a dozen U.S. spy organizations by at least 15 per cent; the aggregate annual budget of those organizations exceeded 10,000 million dollars in 1981.

The largest share of these appropriations will be given to the National Security Agency "specializing" in electronic spying. This "top secret" organization with a staff of 25,000 violates the U.S. Constitution and international law. The agency systematically collects intelligence information in the country and abroad and frequently infiltrates foreign embassies to plant bugs there. Neither does it shrink from break-ins and theft of secret documents. The agency maintains 152 electronic listening posts on U.S. territory. It has greatly expanded its operations abroad during the past ten years. It coordinates the collection of data by U.S. embassies and also by special ships and aircraft regularly introding into the territorial waters and air space of other countries.

The Central Intelligence Agency will also receive considerable funds. The CIA leaders demand permission for increasing its staff of officers and secret agents by almost 25 percent. The functions and capabilities of military intelligence and the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the U.S. Department of State will be extended as well.

POLOVCHAK CASE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

LD121636 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 12 Jan 82

["The U.S. Administration Is Violating Human Rights" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Lvov, 12 Jan, TASS -- "The decision of the American authorities putting up new obstacles holding back the reunification of our family is a blatant violation of basic human rights and of the Helsinki Final Act to which the United States is a signatory state," a TASS correspondent was told by the Polovchaks who were commenting on the decision of the U.S. Department of Justice to prevent their 14-year-old son, Vladimir, from leaving the United States.

"Since the time our son was abducted from us in the United States, U.S. authorities have been resorting to all kinds of tricks in a bid to pass lawlessness off as justice," said Mikhail Polovchak, the boy's father. "First the immigration authorities granted 'political asylum' to our teenage son with the sanction of the U.S. Department of State. After that he was left in the custody of Illinois State by a decision of a Chicago court of law. When the State Court of Appeals overruled the decision as null and void, the U.S. Justice Department rapidly intervened. The department, which is called upon to monitor the observance of law, has issued an order which not only runs counter to U.S. and international law but verges on crime. For one can hardly find other words to describe the actions when a child is wrested from his parents, when a family drama is used for gaining political capital." Mikhail Polovchak said that his son Vladimir had been abducted from them only because the family had decided to return to the Soviet Union from the USA.

## DPRK STATEMENT CONDEMNS U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITIES

LD121616 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jan, TASS -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people emphatically condemn the intensification of American military preparations in South Korea and the plans to hold the large-scale "Team Spirit-82" military exercises that are directed against the DPRK, it is said in a statement circulated here by a spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry. Starting with the beginning of this year, the document says, the United States began implementing a programme of rearming and building up its armed forces in South Korea. In accordance with this programme, the American troops in South Korea will get a large number of "M-600 tanks, a squadron of "A-10" assault aircraft, artillery and other armaments. An electronic intelligence battalion will also be stationed there.

Last year the United States handed over to the Seoul regime a large number of offensive weapons, including the most up-to-date "F-16" fighter-bombers. It has also been decided to arm the South Korean Army with "Hawk" missiles.

The statement contains a protest against American imperialism's attempts to draw the Japanese reaction into the fulfilment of its dangerous plans in the Far East and to give a boost to the militaristic preparations of the South Korean authorities. All these actions, the statement points out, convincingly show that it is the United States that is responsible most of all for the aggravation of tension on the Korean Peninsula and obstructs the peaceful unification of Korea.

## JAPAN-PRC TALKS UNCOVER 'DISSIMILAR INTERESTS'

PM111411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Svetov "International Notes": "Without Illusions"]

[Text] The latest -- second -- Japanese-Chinese ministerial-level conference ended in Tokyo last week. It must be said that the coverage of the proceedings and results in the Japanese press clearly has not been in line with the level of the sides' representatives participating in the conference. It will obviously be sufficient to say that two vice premiers of the PRC State Council, a number of ministers and a group of experts traveled to Tokyo from Beijing at the same time.

Why was the conference not the leading topic in the newspapers in view of such a massive Chinese "landing" on the Japanese Islands?

The current relations between the two countries have long been different from the "Honeymoon" which typified 1972 -- the year when diplomatic relations were restored between them. Today both Beijing and Tokyo, to all appearances, have become finally convinced that each participant in the "conjugal union" will continue to pursue his own line, often at the expense of or even against the partner's interests.

As far as Japan is concerned, it does not conceal its desire to have priority in opening up the potentially huge Chinese market and in using to its own advantage the PRC's raw material resources combined with its cheap labor force. Today the Land of the Rising Sun accounts for one-fourth of the entire trade turnover of China -- a country which in its turn occupies sixth place among Japan's trading partners. Tokyo is lavishly financing the construction in China primarily of projects in the extractive sectors of industry and also in the infrastructure -- that is, everything which, without threatening Japanese industry with competition, an auxiliary component of the Japanese economy would need. Proceeding from its own economic and political interests, Japan has gone halfway to meet China in its request for credits of up to 300 billion yen, which was the main question of the recent conference.

Having dismissed internal concerns, a Chinese National People's Congress session ended on 13 December in Beijing. The Chinese delegation took only 2 days to sit down at the negotiating table in Tokyo on 15 December. And this fact, as can be imagined, is no coincidence. The Chinese leadership's many economic experiments, the rushing from one extreme to another, the changes of course and the change of priorities have noticeably undermined trust in the PRC as a trading and economic partner. Beijing realizes that it can no longer be sure of "enticing" Western bankers and traders by mere promises of glowing prospects. The period of illusions and rapturous enthusiasm regarding China has ended -- the most recent (for the present) blow against it was struck by Beijing by annulling this year multibillion-yen contracts with Japanese firms for deliveries of industrial equipment. And now, in order to rehabilitate itself and at the same time show the solidity and firm basis of future trade and economic cooperation, China is in a hurry on the one hand to explain the failures in the national economy and on the other to convince partners of its credit worthiness and to make them believe that the period of disorder and unpredictable zigzags has ended.

At the same time -- and this has become a bad tradition -- the Beijing emissaries actively used the Tokyo conference for flagrant attacks on the USSR and provocative appeals for an "international front" to be knocked together on an anti-Soviet basis. And the head of the PRC foreign policy department, Huang Hua, for example, was not at all put out by the fact that his colleague from the Japanese Foreign Ministry, Sakurauchi, by no means showed solidarity with him over everything, reacting on the whole with restraint to the visitor's vehement remarks. As the KYODO news agency reported, Sakurauchi told the Chinese minister that his country will seek mutual understanding with the Soviet Union -- an important neighboring state for Japan, he said.

And it has not escaped observers' attention that during the conference in the Japanese capital, Beijing representatives essentially for the first time in recent months expressed at official level approval and understanding of the Reagan administration's position on the question of Taiwan. Hitherto, as is known, threats and warnings to the White House in the event of U.S. weapons sales to the Taipei regime were all that had been heard from Beijing....

Meager newspaper reports in the major Japanese papers told of the conclusion of the Tokyo meeting. Almost nothing was said about the significance for the two countries of the contract signed during the talks. A little more attention was devoted to the political results of the conference, which, according to Tokyo SHIMBUN, revealed "divergences between the sides in their appraisal of the international situation." There are also differences between the approaches to questions of bilateral cooperation, largely conditioned by the dissimilar interests of Beijing and Tokyo. Therefore the "modesty" which the Japanese mass media displayed in covering the results of the recent conference is not surprising.

## CIA TASKED WITH CREATING PUPPET STATES IN ASIA

LD121426 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2209 GMT 11 Jan 82

["In the Sights of the CIA" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan (TASS) -- Indian security forces have exposed the latest American agent, under the guise of a private missionary in the State of Tripura; and before that the American spy (Kanvar) was turned out of the country. Both were closely connected with the secessionists who are trying to attain separation from India for the northeastern states. Irrefutable evidence has come into the hands of the authorities which proves that the leadership of the extremist and separatist groups, which are armed and trained by China, is exercised directly by CIA emissaries.

Commenting on these facts, Andrey Arkhipov writes in the paper SELSKAYA ZHIZN that the CIA is organizing secret operations against India within the framework of its global strategy in Asia. The cause for the particular concern of the "gentlemen from Langley" is the task of creating a number of puppet states answering to Washington on the Asian Continent.

The Indian Government speaks out persistently for peace and relaxation of international tension, for the elimination of military bases in Asia, for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation, the commentary stresses. This policy is supported by other developing countries, but is a serious hindrance to the implementation of Washington's plans and plots. It is precisely in this fact that one should look for the true reasons for the sharp activization of the CIA's subversive activity against India.

## PENTAGON SEEKING BASES IN BAY OF BENGAL, COMOROS

PM120947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from the "World Today" feature compiled by S. Agafonov and V. Neznamov: "'New Variations' on Old Themes"]

[Text] "Arm-twisting" in the guise of economic aid is a method regularly employed by U.S. diplomacy, particularly in relations with developing countries.

The Washington strategists currently have their sights set on the islands of Saint Martin and Manpur in the Bay of Bengal, which belong to Bangladesh, the Indian newspaper THE DECCAN HERALD writes. The United States would like to set up its military bases on them. J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, as "straight-talking" as usual, made it absolutely plain to the Bangladesh leaders that if they expect U.S. aid they must accept the Pentagon's terms and make their islands available for Pentagon bases.

There is yet another "variation" on the same theme. The (?PTI) agency reports that the U.S. administration is stepping up pressure on the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros through its "strategic ally" South Africa urging the Comoros to hand over the port of Moroni to the U.S. Navy. Originally the U.S. presence was due to the Comoros Government's wish to have U.S. specialist assistance in expanding the port. But this "economic aid" became an outright demand to set up "recreation" centers in Moroni for U.S. sailors and to build storage facilities for weapons and ammunition, even nuclear warheads. It seems that if you want aid from "selfless" Uncle Sam you have to find one or two bases on your territory for the Pentagon.

## FAMILIES RETURNING TO AFGHANISTAN READY TO WORK

LD091451 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Kabul, 9 Jan, TASS -- Another 36 Afghan families have returned to their homeland. They left the country under the influence of lying propaganda by enemies of the April revolution. At the meeting with local officials they stated their readiness together with the entire working people of Afghanistan to work for the good of their country.

UTAPHAO BASE IN THAILAND PART OF U.S. BUILDUP

LD121806 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan, TASS — In the last three months tough pressure has been brought to bear on the Thai leadership. Pentagon officials of various rank once again organized a veritable pilgrimage to Bangkok.

In this context KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (THE RED STAR), commenting on the fact that the American Air Force once again uses the air base Utaphao in Thailand, says: Achieving the recovery of strongholds in Southeast Asia the Pentagon had had to abandon but six years ago, the United States relies on strengthening its influence not only in that region. Having proclaimed the Middle East and the Persian Gulf region as "a sphere of America's vital interest", United States strategists seek to gain control over the straits connecting the Pacific and the Indian oceans. For it is precisely through these straits that the Pentagon plans to move the forces of the Seventh Fleet into the "crisis region".

"According to reports from Hong Kong," continues KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, "the American visitors succeeded in getting what they wanted. A beginning has been made to the dangerous process of strengthening the United States military presence in Southeast Asia. The commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific, Admiral Long, has stated recently what the possible results of this for the countries of the region may be. Speaking in Manila at a so-called seminar on questions of directing Pacific Ocean armies, he declared with amazing bluntness that the United States was prepared to send further military contingents, if necessary, to any regions of Asia and the Pacific if the script of the conflict called for this. The admiral did not conceal that the same "script" presupposes the automatic growing of a conflict with the use of conventional arms into a nuclear war.

BREZHNEV, SINGAPORE PRESIDENT EXCHANGE CABLES

PM311109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] TASS — In a telegram to D.C.V. Nair, president of Singapore, on his election to that post, L.I. Brezhnev has sent congratulations and wishes for success in his activity. I am convinced, the telegram says, that the development of Soviet-Singapore relations and mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence would accord with the interests of our countries' peoples and serve the cause of strengthening peace and security in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

In a reply telegram the president of Singapore expressed sincere gratitude for the good wishes and, for his part, expressed the sincere hope that the firm ties of friendship which exist between the two countries will continue to strengthen.

MARCOS RECEIVES PERSONAL GREETING FROM BREZHNEV

HK190134 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] President Marcos yesterday received personal greetings from Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev. Brezhnev's greetings were conveyed to the president during a call on him at Malacanang by the Soviet deputy minister of culture, Tamara Golubtsova, and Vladimir Tolstikov, counsellor to the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies with Foreign Countries. In a recent note to President Marcos, Premier Brezhnev also conveyed the concern of his government for the victims of a recent typhoon.

The Soviets arrived in the Philippines as guests of the Philippine-Soviet Friendship Society to strengthen cultural ties between the two countries.

REPORTAGE ON MINISTER CZYREK VISIT TO MOSCOW

Soviet-Polish Communique

LD121712 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 12 Jan 82

["Joint Soviet-Polish Communique" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan TASS -- Follows the full text of the Soviet-Polish communique:

Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, paid a visit to the Soviet Union from January 10 to 12, 1982.

Jozef Czyrek was received by Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Talks were held between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Jozef Czyrek; they passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and full mutual understanding. During the talks an indepth exchange of opinion took place on questions of relations between the USSR and Poland and also on key international problems, which were examined in the context of the activities of the forces of imperialist reaction and militarism, which had embarked on the path of destroying the foundations of detente, pursuing a policy of brute force and diktat, intervening in the internal affairs of sovereign countries and escalating the arms race.

The sides expressed the unshakable conviction that relations of friendship and close and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism will continue to develop and grow stronger on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the PPR, and the active participation of both states in many-sided defence and political alliance of the socialist countries, the Warsaw Treaty Organization, and in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. These relations dependably serve the interests of the Soviet and Polish peoples and the cause of socialism, and constitute an important factor for stability and security on the European Continent and in the international affairs as a whole.

On behalf of the Polish leadership, Jozef Czyrek voiced strong condemnation of the campaign of hostility towards the Polish People's Republic launched in certain Western countries following the imposition of martial law in Poland. He pointed out in this connection that martial law was imposed in the country on the decision of the supreme body of the state in full accord with the Constitution of the PPR. This decision was prompted by the severe necessity to prevent bloodshed and civil war, to protect the vital interests of the Polish nation, and to defend socialism in Poland in the face of the counter-revolutionary threat supported and encouraged by the imperialist circles.

As a result of the activities of the Martial Council for National Redemption, law and public order are being maintained in the PPR, the economy is being pulled out of the crisis situation, and measures are being taken to normalize the situation in the country. These measures provide the guarantee for further advance along the path of socialism, the improvement of the living standards of the working people and the extension of socialist democracy.

The Polish foreign minister stressed that everything taking place in Poland, including the imposition of martial law, is a purely internal, national affair of the Poles and no one else has the right to and must not intervene in their decisions and actions. He confirmed that martial law would be lifted as soon as the situation in the country permitted.

Acting on intructions from his govenrment, the Polish foreign minister conveyed gratitude to the Soviet leadership and all the working people of the Soviet Union for giving fraternal support and assistance to the Polish People's Republic at its time of trial, for supplies of goods and raw materials which are exceptionally important to the Polish economy. He expressed the special gratitude of the Polish leadership for the Soviet Union's rebuff to the incessant acts of intervention of the reactionary forces of imperialism in their internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic and to their attempts to undermine the process of the strengthening of Poland as an independent socialist state.

Andrey Gromyko confirmed on behalf of the Soviet leadership that socialist Poland and all the Polish working people could, as before, be certain of the Soviet Union's support for their efforts in overcoming the difficulties facing Poland. The conviction was expressed that the Polish People's Republic, which is an important link of the socialist community of states and which occupies such a significant place in the system of European equilibrium and peace, will, with the assistance of its friends and allies, cope successfully with these difficulties.

The foreign ministers strongly denounced the latest steps taken by the U.S. administration against the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union. Both sides view these activities as an attempt to hamper the normalization of the situation in Poland and its emergence from the crisis and to subvert the socialist foundations of People's Poland, and also as an attempt to turn Poland into a seat of tension in Europe.

They note that the above activities of the U.S. administration represent a direct violation of the UN Charter and the basic principles of state-to-state relations adopted by the United States, just as by the other countries participating in the European conference, and above all the principles of respect for the sovereign rights of states, non-intervention in internal affairs, cooperation among states, and observance in good faith of commitments under international law. These activities of the U.S., in which it is trying to involve other states as well, are particularly dangerous because they undermine the foundations of European cooperation.

In this connection the Soviet Union and Poland strongly reject the statement of the Brussels meeting of the foreign ministers of the NATO countries of January 11, 1982, as an attempt at grossly interfering in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, the Polish People's Republic.

The sides believe that awareness of this threat should not be alien to any of the states participating in the European conference. There is no European state whose national interests would not be met by the strengthening and development of normal and unruffled relations between all countries on the continent and by the extension of equal political, economic and cultural cooperation among them. This approach is intrinsic in all the constructive steps in state-to-state relations in Europe that meet the interests of all the nations of the continent, from the conclusion of bilateral treaties by the USSR, the Polish People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic with the Federal Republic of Germany to the adoption of the Helsinki Final Act at the summit level, from the drafting of long-term bilateral agreements on economic cooperation between states with different socio-political systems to large-scale mutually beneficial measures in scientific, technological and cultural exchanges.

The Soviet Union and Poland, just like the other socialist states, advocate the further augmenting of everything positive that has been achieved in Europe by joint efforts during the past decades. In this connection it was stated that the communique of the foreign ministers of the European economic community member-states of January 4, 1982, regrettably, does not point in this direction.

Both sides also noted that the U.S. administration took its discriminatory measures against the PPR and the USSR just at the time when the peoples began hoping for the resumption of a dialogue between states on the basic aspects of lessening military tension and limiting and reducing nuclear armaments. This imparts to the U.S. steps the character of an action aimed, in particular, at complicating the atmosphere in which this dialogue is to be conducted.

As for the calculations of the U.S. administration to impose its will on the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic by means of discriminatory measures, the two sides state that these calculations are futile.

Exchanging opinion on prospects for the development of the situation in Europe, the ministers paid due attention to the Madrid meeting. It was stressed that the successful completion of the meeting, including the adoption of the decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, is possible if all the participants display genuine realism and necessary political will. The course of the meeting demonstrated that many states have an interest in its success but that at the same time there are forces striving to prevent the successful completion of the meeting.

The Soviet Union and Poland will make every effort for the Madrid meeting to be crowned with positive decisions advancing the European process that was begun in Helsinki. This meets the aspirations of the European peoples, who are deeply worried by the exacerbation of the threat of war, and are actively advocating continued detente, the strengthening of security and the development of cooperation in Europe.

Both sides attach prime importance to the task of lessening and eliminating armed confrontation in Europe and averting the threat of nuclear war. They reiterated their allegiance to the common position of the Warsaw Treaty countries on these questions as it was stated in the communique of the session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee in Bucharest in December 1981.

They noted that the achievement of agreement at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe would have a special importance to the strengthening of European peace and expressed their conviction of the real possibility of this achievement on condition of the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. They also stressed the great importance of the early resumption of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

The sides stated that, as the 36th Session of the UN General Assembly demonstrated, the striving to remove the threat of nuclear war and curb the arms race is prevalent among the peoples of all continents. They spoke highly of the adoption of the U.N. declaration on preventing nuclear catastrophe, and also of the resolutions on banning the deployment of weapons of any type in outer space, on prohibiting neutron weapons and on other aspects of arms limitation and disarmament.

Exchanging opinion on certain other aspects of the international situation, the sides confirmed the invariable principled stand of the USSR and the PPR on ways and principles for achieving a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, and also the support given by the Soviet Union and Poland to the just cause of the Arab states and peoples opposing the Israeli aggression.

It was stressed that the policy of encouraging the Israeli aggressors pursued by the U.S. and the conclusion of the anti-Arab American-Israeli agreement on "strategic cooperation" encourage Israel to perpetrate ever new acts of aggression, such as the annexation of the Golan Heights, lead to the further aggravation of the situation in the Middle East, and escalate the threat to peace and international security.

The sides also voiced invariable support for the People's Republic of Angola, waging selfless struggle for strengthening its independence and sovereignty and against the incessant aggressive activities of the Republic of South Africa, which enjoys open U.S. support. The sides stated that they would continue to advocate the immediate granting of independence to the people of Namibia in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations and the abolition of the apartheid regime in South Africa that was denounced by the United Nations as a crime against humanity.

The Soviet-Polish talks demonstrated the inviolability and fruitfulness of the alliance, friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic and between the peoples of the two countries.

Jozef Czyrek conveyed on behalf of the Polish leadership an invitation to Andrey Gromyko to pay an official visit to the Polish People's Republic. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

## Czyrek TV Interview

OW130257 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2300 GMT 12 Jan 82

[From the "Vremya" program]

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, s retary of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of Poland, today left Moscow to return to his homeland. He was seen off at the airport by Gromyko and o er officials. Before his flight Jozef Czyrek gave an interview to "Vremya."

[Begin Czyrek recording in Polish with superimposed Russian translation] The aim of this visit was to further consolidate the friendship and all-round cooperation between our states and parties. Problems and issues connected with implementing this aim were discussed.

Coordinated actions in the international arena were reviewed in the course of our discussions, and an exchange of opinions on solving mutual problems took place. We also discussed the development of bilateral cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union.

As for the first issue, namely the coordinated actions in the international arena, the main element in the talks with Minister Gromyko was the confirmation of the course of our friendly nations for the consolidation of peace, for dialogue in favor of international relaxation and for peaceful coexistence.

At the same time it was underlined that the Soviet Union, like Poland, resolutely rejects all attempts to interfere in our internal affairs or to exert upon us political or economic pressure. We, the Polish people, will solve our own problems in accordance with our laws and rights and will allow nobody to interfere with our affairs or exert pressure upon us, as NATO countries are trying to do.

During the talks with Comrades Gromyko and Suslov an exchange of opinions took place on the most important problems faced by our country and on the ways to solve them.

What else can be said about the results of the visit? First of all, that the situation in our country and our actions are totally understood by the Soviet people. And not only that; they are trying to help us in every possible way and they will continue to do so until the huge difficulties faced by Poland are totally overcome and until the crisis conditions are finally eliminated. This is a very important result of the visit. We also discussed a wide range of mutual cooperation issues including consultation on international problems and on major aspects of the economy.

On behalf of the Polish Government I would like to express gratitude to our Soviet friends for their understanding and help. In conclusion, I would also like to thank the people of Moscow, especially the children who, on the occasion of the New Year, made such a symbolic gesture of friendship by sending New Year's presents to their little Polish friends. We are all deeply touched by this; thank you.

Czyrek Departure

LD121730 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, left Moscow for home today after paying a visit to the Soviet Union. At the airport the visitor was bid farewell by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, and other officials.

At the end of his visit to the Soviet Union Jozef Czyrek gave an interview to the PAP correspondent in Moscow. He said that during the visit all problems of interest to the Soviet Union and Poland were discussed in a frank, sincere and friendly atmosphere and that much attention was devoted to the current international situation.

Jozef Czyrek stated that in U.S. policies there exist tendencies aimed at utilizing the situation in Poland to increase international tension. That is why these problems were at the center of attention at the talks in Moscow. The Polish minister of foreign affairs said that in the communique we condemned all attempts at meddling in our internal affairs and exerting pressure on us.

SOVIET MEDIA CRITICIZE NATO COMMUNIQUE

PRAVDA: 'Cynical Interference'

LD130644 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 13 Jan 82

["Following the Course of Anti-Detente" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jan, TASS -- PRAVDA assesses the communique adopted in Brussels by the NATO foreign ministers as frank and cynical interference in the affairs of sovereign socialist Poland.

Vladislav Drobkov writes in the newspaper today: "Deliberately dramatising the situation, bringing overt pressure to bear on the allies and resorting to falsification and blackmail, the United States used the Brussels meeting in order to undermine further the positive accomplishments of detente in the European Continent."

"The NATO ministers' communique, written under American dictation, contains gross and unjustified 'accusations' against the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union. One can also find there obvious or ill-concealed threats, impudent 'demands', and 'sanctions' which the United States would like its allies to adopt to the detriment of the interests of the allies themselves. In other words," the correspondent points out, "the new NATO document constitutes an act of frank and cynical interference in the affairs of a sovereign socialist state."

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who held a press conference at the NATO headquarters, the writer points out, was asked why the North Atlantic bloc, chiefly a military organisation of the West, should declare measures of economic pressure on socialist Poland. The secretary of state found nothing better than to claim that the developments in Poland concern security of the Western world. "Following Haig's logic," Vladislav Drobkov stresses, "victory of anti-socialist forces in Poland would best correspond to NATO's strategic interests, whereas the failure of their machinations poses a 'threat' to the North Atlantic bloc and the latter assumes the 'right' to interfere in Poland's affairs."

Pointing out that far from all U.S. allies welcomed the American attack on detente, the writer concludes: "The extraordinary NATO meeting in Brussels thus not only showed the danger to the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe posed by the North Atlantic bloc but also laid bare differences within that alliance. It was proved once again that the course of 'anti-detente', imposed by the American administration on its West European partners, runs counter to the vital interests of the peoples in our continent."

Moscow TV Assessment

LD130242 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Georgiy Zubkov commentary]

[Text] Commenting on the emergency NATO meeting in Brussels, observers in the West recall one noteworthy fact: U.S. President Reagan, having learned of the imposition of martial law in Poland, did not interrupt his Sunday rest and stayed in his vacation home.

Commentators are now giving a new interpretation to such calmness as the American President demonstrated. Washington did not expect that the situation in Poland would stabilize and that the Polish authorities would find a way out of the critical situation in which the country found itself as a result of the actions of the enemies of socialism. Not waiting to get what it wanted, Washington started to act energetically. Accusations and threats addressed to the Soviet Union started to come thick and fast. Poland was refused aid, and then discriminatory measures were taken against our country. The foreign ministers of the West European countries, at first of the 10 EEC member countries and then of the 15 member NATO states, were urgently convened in Brussels.

What, then, does the final communique of the NATO meeting say?

We note that its tone is aggressive and that its nature is very much that of an ultimatum. We can add that it is unceremonious. The demand is made that martial law should be lifted in Poland. The demand is also made that internees should be released, that is, that the hands of the Solidarity extremists and of the agents of the Western special agencies should be untied.

The statement speaks for itself. It is aimed at encouraging the antisocialist forces to overthrow the system existing in Poland. What is this if not crude interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic?

The NATO document does not leave even a shadow of doubt that the American administration is stubbornly continuing to pursue those very aims that the West's proteges, all kinds of Kurons and Michniks, wanted to implement in Poland, and that the internal counter-revolution acted not without the assistance and instructions of external reaction.

The authors of the communique again refer to the CSCE Final Act -- unconcealed hypocrisy. Why is it that neither the American administration nor those who are under its thumb mentioned the Helsinki act and did not say a word when attempts were made to forcibly destroy socialism in Poland? No one then called on the Poles for national reconciliation.

When the legitimate government took its own measures within the framework of the existing Constitution and halted the process that was destroying the state, its actions were described as a violation of international laws. No, the actions of the American administration and of those whom it is trying to lead away from the path of European cooperation, the U.S. administration's actions in trying to use the situation in Poland to continue the arms race and to exacerbate the international situation -- these are violations of the Helsinki Final Act and of the UN Charter.

## Radio Scores NATO Communique

LD130206 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] The emergency session of the NATO Council, called on the initiative of the American administration, has grossly interfered in Poland's internal affairs. The communique issued by the council on Monday deals with internal political problems of Poland which in itself, as the Polish leadership underlined on many occasions, constitutes inadmissible interference in Poland's internal affairs and a glaring violation of the Helsinki Final Act. Here now is a commentary by Sergey Losev:

As you know, the Final Act of the Helsinki conference stipulates respect for the sovereign rights of every participating state and stipulates noninterference in internal affairs. However, the authors of the NATO session communique demand that martial law in Poland be lifted in a bid to plunge that country into chaos once again and provoke bloodshed there. The NATO ministers insist that detainees in Poland be released, or in other words they insist that Solidarity extremists and the agents of Western secret services and the so-called Independent Poland Confederation, whom the United States encouraged to topple the Polish Government, be given a free hand.

NATO attempted to justify its interference in Poland's affairs by claiming cynically that the Soviet Union was involved in the events in Poland and that it was responsible for them. It is a well known fact that the measures taken in Poland to normalize the situation in the country were decided on by the Polish State Council. No country would have tolerated anarchy, economic destabilization and the decline of government that were provoked in Poland by the antisocialist forces encouraged in every way by the U.S. imperialist forces.

A decision to introduce martial law is an internal matter of any country. According to the American Constitution the President can use military force if in his view there is a threat to the existing social system, the government and normal life in the country posed, say, by strikes in vital industries. According to official figures, American administrations have used this right on at least nine occasions in postwar years. On several occasions this resulted in hundreds killed and thousands injured. The editor in chief of the West German magazine STERN, Henri Nannen, said that all the hypocrisy in regard to Poland makes him sick. He asks what would have happened if a similar situation arose in the United States, or if a general strike was declared in West Germany. You can find the answer to this question in the Bonn treaty of 26 May 1952 on relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States, Britain and France. According to the treaty, the West German Government faced with a serious breakdown of public security and order should call in its police force first, and then the commanders of the armed forces of Britain, France, the United States and West Germany would have the right to take appropriate action, including the use of military force, to remove the danger.

Participants in the Brussels session of NATO hypocritically talked about human rights and civil liberties. But no amount of bigotry can conceal the fact that Washington's sanctions against Poland are bound to increase the hardship inflicted on the Poles by the anti-socialist forces encouraged by Washington. This is what the decision of the NATO foreign ministers to halt credit facilities formerly available to Poland in the West actually amounts to. In the long run those who introduced these discriminatory measures are bound to lose.

The extreme annoyance displayed by the White House can easily be explained. The plans of the imperialist forces to use the Polish crisis to shift the foundations of the socialist community were frustrated, and the events in Poland took a turn that Washington clearly did not expect them to take. Obviously the plans of the American administration to impose its will on the Soviet Union and Poland with the help of discriminatory measures are doomed to failure.

Soltan on Brussels Meeting

LD122038 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] Radio Moscow commentator Yuriy Soltan analyzes the results of the special session of the NATO Council held in Brussels on Monday. Here is what he writes:

In this particular case it would be more fit to call the session provocative than special. Its participants discussed the events in Poland as if preparing for an undeclared war against that sovereign country. Even a sort of ultimatum was published. Threatening the Polish leaders with punishment, the NATO ministers began telling them what and how they are supposed to do things in their own home. As for the wording of the communique, you can at once feel a strong American influence. It is not accidental that the ABC television company reported that Secretary of State Aleksander Haig brought to Brussels a draft declaration prepared beforehand in his department, and he made an all-out effort to have members of the bloc sign it. But the former general did not succeed in everything. The West European countries refused to support fully the measures taken earlier by Washington to undermine economic contacts with Poland and others socialist countries. But the very tone of the statements made at the session, and the threats contained in the communique, are impermissible interference in the internal affairs of Poland and crude violation of the Helsinki Final Act, which bears the signatures of the United States and its partners in NATO.

The participants in the session spoke about human rights and civil freedoms, but who are they taking under their protection? The agents of the Western special services, of the spy and subversive centers and the extremists from Solidarity? Those who, to attain their ambitions, were ready to stage a real bloodbath in Poland? And with that hypocrisy they speak about their concern about the well-being of the Polish people!

The process of recovery has begun in the country but Washington and its NATO partners are thinking about how to bring Poland back into chaos and destruction. With its so-called sanctions against Poland, the United States only tries to worsen the hardships which the antisocialist forces encouraged by Washington brought to the Poles. That is only how one can assess the decision of the NATO foreign ministers, taken under U.S. pressure, to stop giving trade credits to Poland. Pursuing its own interests, the United States clearly wants to destroy what the governments and the peoples were able to do in the past years to strengthen peace, promote mutually advantageous cooperation and implement in practice the right of every people to decide their internal affairs without outside interference.
The events in Poland concern the Poles alone and nobody else; but Washington tries to use them to further complicate the international situation which could develop into a confrontation. And it is dragging its allies along that dangerous path.

TASS NOTES GREEK OBJECTIONS TO NATO COMMUNIQUE

LD121628 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Athens, 12 Jan, TASS -- Greece refused to subscribe to a number of the points of the final communique of the special session of the NATO Council, D. Marudas, the government's official spokesman, confirmed here.

The government spokesman listed the points of the final communique with which Greece disagreed. The Greek Government's objections were aroused by those provisions which run counter to the striving of the peoples to continue a policy of detente and cooperation between countries with different political systems, in particular, the threats of discriminatory measures against Poland and the Soviet Union that were voiced in the NATO communique.

Explaining the position of Greece, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said that "apart from the consequences which these sanctions may have for such a small country as Greece, they will not facilitate the improvement of the situation in Poland either" but, conversely, are aimed at generating "further complications both in Poland and in East-West relations."

Andreas Papandreou stressed that he was against "the summary denunciation in the cold war spirit of the socio-political system of one of the alliances coexisting with the other today." This step, in his view, "jeopardizes the maintenance of the climate of detente and dialogue that is necessary for continued talks on reducing nuclear armaments."

A statement of the press bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece states that the Brussels communique amounts to "direct intervention in the internal affairs of an independent state."

It is undiluted hypocrisy on the part of the imperialists, who themselves criminally trample underfoot the freedoms and independence of the peoples and support the military regime in Turkey and the occupation of the Cypriot territory by Turkish troops, to pose as champions of democratic rights, the press bureau stressed.

## SOVIET CRITICISM OF WESTERN REACTION TO POLAND

### PRAVDA Cites Media Criticism

PM131107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: "A Dangerous Game"]

[Text] The dangerous political game which Washington has started over Poland is being sharply criticized in the world. Numerous foreign press organs and well-known public figures and politicians in various countries are condemning the U.S. administration's cynical interference in Poland's internal affairs and its attempts to "internationalize" the events in Poland and use them to still further exacerbate the international situation and whip up anti-Soviet hysteria.

"By flagrantly interfering in a sovereign state's affairs the United States is violating the principles of the Helsinki Final Act," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) writes.

Washington's "sanctions" against the Soviet Union and Poland are evidence that the U.S. administration has decided to use the events in that country to mount a broad offensive against detente and negotiations and to revive the "cold war," the Bulgarian newspaper TRUD states.

Reagan's discriminatory measures against Poland and the Soviet Union reek of the political insensitivity which has cost many of the incumbent U.S. President's predecessors dear, Czechoslovakia's PRACE stresses. Recalling the ignominious failure of the previous administration's attempts to use all manner of "sanctions" to put pressure on the USSR and to undermine the socialist community countries' might and cohesion, the newspaper writes: "Washington has put not the Soviet Union but its own allies, whose views it has once again disregarded, in a difficult situation. The United States is trying to drag them into a big and dangerous political game in an attempt to give Poland's problems an international dimension and thereby justify its gross interference in other states' internal affairs."

The U.S. "measures to influence" the USSR and Poland announced by the U.S. President are criticized by the WALL STREET JOURNAL, the organ of the U.S. business world. It states that the implementation of the President's "sanctions" will entail substantial losses for U.S. corporations since the Soviet Union "can get all the embargoed products from other countries."

Exposing the U.S. administration's hypocrisy over the Polish situation, another U.S. newspaper -- the Amsterdam NEWS -- writes: "Are Reagan and company really concerned about Poles' 'freedom,' as they claim? Sensible Americans know that this is far from the case. The administration's demagogury becomes transparent when its indifference to peoples who really are suffering from tyranny is recalled. It says nothing about the sufferings of the Haitians and is on intimate terms with Pretoria's racist regime." "President Reagan doesn't give a damn for peoples' freedom," the Amsterdam NEWS goes on. "He is motivated purely by rabid anticommunism." The newspaper urges Americans not to be taken in by "the wailing over Poland" since it is "pure hypocrisy."

"Restraint and displeasure" is how West Berlin's DIE WAHRHEIT describes the reaction in West European countries to Reagan's "sanctions" against the USSR and Poland.

In an attempt to turn a socialist country's purely internal problem into a hotbed of "cold war" and East-West confrontation, the Cypriot newspaper KHARAVYI writes, the Reagan administration is resorting to cynical blackmail and ultimatums in order to push West Europe onto the same dangerous path.

U.S., West European Reaction

LD122344 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] As the situation in Poland becomes normal, the anti-Polish paroxysm is growing in the United States, our commentator, Aleksandr Danilov writes.

The White House reacted to the stabilization in Poland by creating, one after the other, special groups: at first the situation group of Polish affairs, then the crisis group in the matter of Poland, and finally the subgroup of the National Security Council for the development of the situation in Poland. At the same time, political hysteria has been fanned. Representatives of the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon daily offered provocative assessments of the situation in the Polish People's Republic. Later, heavy artillery was brought into action: One day, three representatives of the highest level of the administration, the President's adviser, Edwin Meese, Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, appeared together on American television screens to show that the anti-Polish rumbling has reached its apogee.

In this way, the involvement of President Ronald Reagan in this action was prepared. The next day, the President delivered a funeral speech to the American nation. The essence of that oration was reduced to the fact that as a proof of the sadness that oppresses him, because of the fate of the Poles, the chief of the U.S. administration decided to take steps aimed at making their lives even more difficult. In a word, a comprehensive administrative-military-political explosion of tremendous power was detonated across the ocean. It was expected to arouse a huge resonance in Western Europe. However, as is known, that explosion did not bring such results. The U.S. NATO allies simply limited themselves to an activation of anti-Polish and anti-Soviet propaganda.

Then, to organize a crusade against Poland, Assistant Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger was dispatched to Western Europe. His voyage ended in rather a fiasco.

Then Reagan's administration increased pressure on the partners, demanding support for the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet U.S. line. In Washington, there were even allusions to the possibility of sanctions, this time against the allies.

Rubbing their twisted arms, the West European allies of the United States started manifesting the Atlantic solidarity as Washington understands it. The Common Market foreign ministers gathered in Brussels and adopted a communique which, in fact, was an interference in the internal affairs of Poland. However, the U.S. attempts to force its partners to impose economic sanctions against the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union did not at first succeed.

But Washington did not give up its intention of making the allies march to its tune. The North Atlantic bloc's machinery was set in motion. Yesterday, at a special session of the NATO Council, the foreign ministers of the countries included in that aggressive bloc adopted a communique dictated by the United States. Violating all norms of internatinal law, the UN Chapter and the Helsinki Final Act, NATO representatives put forward a number of demands to the Polish leadership. The essence of those demands can be reduced to assuring freedom of action to the people who have already tried to draw Poland into a state of disorder and economic chaos, and who, supported by certain Western circles, called for the undermining of the foundations of the socialist Polish state.

It should be stated that this time, too, West European states refused to join completely in the measures aimed at breaking off economic and other connections with Poland and other socialist countries, the measure Washington insisted upon. This can be explained by the fact that there are differences of view between the United States and the West European countries about reducing tension. The U.S. administration clearly wants to take advantage of the events in Poland as a pretext for disrupting the present balance of forces on the continent. On the other hand, the correctly-thinking statemen of Western Europe realize that actions aimed at trampling the sovereignty of other countries will only lead to a barren and dangerous confrontation in interstate relations. And yet, despite all this, the NATO countries took an openly anti-Polish attitude, submitting to U.S. pressure and, in the final analysis, acting against their own interests.

However, it should be stated that the language of threats has never been the proper language for talks with socialist countries, and the policy of pressure against the socialist community has never brought positive results. People's Poland is not alone. It has proven allies who will not desert it in his hour of need and will not let it be harmed.

## British Attitude Scored

LD121348 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 12 Jan 82

["London Calling for Bloodshed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan, TASS -- London "needs blood, violence, the killing of Poles by Poles." This conclusion has been drawn by the London correspondent of the Soviet weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA (LITERARY GAZETTE), commenting on the anti-Polish hullabaloo in the British press.

"As normalisation of the situation there increases and the Polish population's support for the steps to restore legality and order is widening, an increasing list of horrors is daily poured out upon the man-in-the-stree here," the correspondent writes in the January 13th issue. "Frightening the man-in-the-street with a 'bloody Vistula' and a 'dead Warsaw', London tries to justify its own itch -- unceremoniously to kick People's Poland."

"Some British foodstuffs still reach Poland," the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent says. "But it is hardly possible to make a more perfidious use of a loaf of bread as the Tory government now does. They seek to ship each tin of food to a precise address. Officials here bluntly declare that only Solidarity must be fed."

The correspondent draws attention to an item in the DAILY TELEGRAPH under the typical heading "Our Polish Problem". The London newspaper says that the Western aims will be attained only if the communist system is destroyed there and replaced by what factually would be a free market system, Western-style. The DAILY TELEGRAPH adds that this essentially is the demand of Solidarity though it's talked of socialism as camouflage.

"Well, thank you for saying everything clearly and, this is the main thing, frankly, the Soviet weekly remarks in this context.

## French Media 'Hysteria'

PM121407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 82 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Kharlanov dispatch: "For Self-Seeking Purposes"]

[Text] Paris, January -- The Paris newspaper LE FIGARO recently front-paged an unattributed article. As the editorial office itself remarked, the article's author is "a high-ranking French Army officer who wished to remain anonymous." It is not all that important whether this officer really exists or might not exist. Chief attention must go to the essence of the writings carried by LE FIGARO, which is known as one of the press organs which express the viewpoint of France's most conservative, if not to say reactionary, circles.

And the essence is as follows: Polish counterrevolution is urged not to cease its resistance to the legitimate authorities but to proceed to armed struggle against them and develop a partisan war in the country, and it is given recommendations as to how best to arrange this. With regard to "Poland's inconvenient geographic location," the newspaper remarks, difficulties may arise over deliveries of foreign weapons to the "partisans." In order to get round them more easily, LE FIGARO advises setting up a "Polish government in exile" which would find "refuge" in a friendly country in the West. The logic of the argument is straightforward -- once there is a "government," it can be helped, and then illegal methods of interference become legal, as it were.

The LE FIGARO article is not the only one. The events in Poland have plunged a number of French mass news organs into real anti-socialist hysteria. In such a state they will say just anything! Some commentators, on French television for example, demand the revision of Poland's borders, while others do not like at all the entire system of treaties and agreements underlying the postwar structure in Europe. They seem to have forgotten -- in their antisocialist obfuscation -- how modern Europe came into being and how many millions of people paid with their lives for the attempts to recarve its map.

One can only guess at what the anonymous "high-ranking officer" and his LE FIGARO confederates did during World War II. One gets the impression, however, that they are impatient to cause severe new trials for the peoples of Europe. They are clearly prepared to launch into any provocation, particularly when someone else will pick up the pieces for them.

The overtly rightwing figures of the bourgeois camp are echoed by the leaders of "Force Ouvriere" and the French Democratic Confederation of Labor [CFDI]. They have brought forth the idea of a "general strike" in France as a sign of "protest" against the imposition of martial law in Poland. For 18 months these trade union centers supplied the Solidarity leadership with money, printing equipment and paper for carrying out counterrevolutionary work in Poland. They organized special seminars at which cadres were trained to govern Poland after the takeover of power in that country by Solidarity's extremist leaders and counterrevolutionary, antisocialist forces. And suddenly all the calculations collapsed. That is good reason to be upset.

But this is what is significant. A "strike" was advocated not only by "Force Ouvriere" and the CFDT but also by the National Council of French Employers. The latter even promised to keep the strikers on full pay. It is a very rare thing in the history of the trade union movement when employers are prepared to pay for an "act of international worker solidarity." Only the French workers quickly realized what was what and did not fall for the provocation. The attempt to set some workers against others failed ignominiously.

The deliberately exaggerated reaction in France to the Polish events is accounted for not by any special predilection for Poland and its affairs. The root lies elsewhere. The crisis in Poland was very much to the liking of those who saw the victory of the leftwing forces in the recent presidential and parliamentary elections in France as a danger to the "traditional institution of power." As the newspaper L'HUMANITE points out, the rightists' chief aim is to drive a wedge between the socialists and communists and slow down the implementation of the policy of social reforms in France.

Endeavoring to be bigger Reaganites than Reagan himself, conservative circles and their representatives yearn for a "strong personality" in France itself who would put an end to "socialist experiments" and strengthen the supremacy of monopoly capital. These circles are prepared to join forces with anyone for the sake of achieving their ends and to support any adventure.

Sometimes it seems strange that press organs reputed to be "leftwing" apparently do not notice the tactical moves of rightwingers which are obvious to everyone. The newspaper LE MATIN and the magazine LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR are zealously adding grist to the mill between whose stones reaction is hoping to grind, chiefly and above all, undertakings which accord with the interests of the broad working masses of France itself.

SOVIET ENVOY DENIES USSR ROLE IN POLAND

NC121656 Paris AFP in English 1639 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 12 Jan (AFP) — Soviet Ambassador to France Stepan Chervonenko denied here today that Moscow had any role in the Polish situation except for giving it "considerable aid" in the form of credits and foodstuffs.

In a statement after lunching with French President Francois Mitterrand, he said: "The Soviet Union does not interfere in the internal affairs of Poland," a country with which Moscow has relations of friendship and an alliance.

He charged that it was the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Brussels declaration on Poland yesterday that constituted interference in Polish affairs.

Mr Chervonenko described that declaration as "going counter to all the principles of international relations universally recognized by the United Nations and in no way consonant with the Helsinki accords."

(In Moscow, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, the organ of the Soviet Writers' Union, meanwhile charged the British media with "a thirst for seeing Poles kill other Poles" and the conservative British Government with organizing food aid to Poland in a "perfidious way," addressing it to individuals to the exclusive benefit of the Solidarity union.)

TASS REPORTS ON MEETING OF PZPR POLITBURO

LD130840 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan TASS — The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee has held a session in Warsaw, PAP agency reports.

The party Political Bureau discussed the socio-political and economic situation in the country, as well as the party's tasks in the present conditions.

The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee called on all members of the Polish United Workers' Party to give assistance to flood victims. The Political Bureau urged simultaneously party organisations in the flooded regions to direct all their efforts to help the victims and repair the damage caused by the natural calamity.

According to the agency, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic Henryk Jablonski, speaking before diplomats accredited to Warsaw, pointed out the great importance of aid to Poland on the part of socialist states. "We also highly value the well-weighed position of many other states with regard to Poland," he said.

However, Henryk Jablonski stressed, actions in the directly opposite direction are also taking place in the world. Attempts are being made to cause tension around Poland, to interfere in Poland's domestic affairs and impose economic "sanctions". All this is aimed at hampering the efforts to take Poland out of the crisis.

The press reports that the Martial Council for National Redemption pays much attention to ensuring a normal rhythm of work of all branches of the national economy and prospects of their development. Scientists and specialists held a meeting in Warsaw to discuss long-term prospects of developing power engineering, oil and gas industry. They set forth tasks for research institutes and design organisations in the field of developing power engineering, including atomic engineering, and speeding up geological prospecting for oil and gas.

TASS CITES TRUD ON POLAND'S 'NORMALIZATION'

LD130950 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0530 GMT 13 Jan 82

["Poland: Life Returning to Normal" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jan (TASS) -- A month has passed since the day when soldiers of the Wojsko Polskie [Polish Army] came out of their barracks in order to secure calm and the opportunity to work for the country, in order to block the road for reactionaries of all varieties who had gathered under the cover of Solidarity, Warsaw correspondent Yu. Yershov writes in TRUD today.

What has the month of martial law brought? The absolute majority of Poles have correctly perceived and evaluated the martial law as a measure of salvation. The Polish people, who had tired of the prolonged period of anarchy, or constant nervous tension in which the Solidarity leaders were keeping the country, are gradually becoming accustomed to the fact that the country is working normally. Reports arrive daily about increases in output. Thus, for example, on 2 January miners produced 529,000 tons of hard coal, more than 617,000 tons on 4 January, and over 625,000 tons on 5 January. Posters appearing throughout the country call for the positive changes to be consolidated: "Bring Back Respect for the Working People"; "Three Times Yes -- to a Socialist Poland, to a Just Poland, and to a Poland at Work".

Life in party organizations is picking up. I visited the PZPR regional committee in Warsaw-Srodmiescie [Central Warsaw], writes the correspondent. "First of all," First Secretary Tokarski said, "we are helping the districts primary party organizations. At the moment it is important for us to save ourselves as far as possible from people who change their views according to the situation that takes shape. We have no need of such people. It is no pity if our ranks are reduced. The main thing is for the healthy forces in the party to rally, and for ideological work to become more active. At present one must approach people more boldly.

"Of course, one must not be complacent about the fact that there are no strikes in the country. Counterrevolution will not give way that simply. So we must constantly be ready to give it a rebuff, hence to convince the working people that there is no way but socialism for Poland."

...The process of normalization in Poland is continuing, the author states. Studies in the schools have resumed, some cinemas have reopened, passenger flights on internal lines are operating again, and there are fewer patrols on the streets. Society is purging itself of everything that hinders Poles from living and working in peace.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON WARSAW SERVICEMEN'S ROLE

PM130919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko "Letter From Warsaw": "Loyalty to the Oath"]

[Text] Warsaw -- "I swear to defend the motherland to my last ounce of strength, to unswervingly defend the working people's interests guaranteed by the Consitution, to firmly guard people's power and to remain loyal to the Government of the Polish People's Republic...."

These patriotic words, clipped like a soldier's step on parade, words of the oath said by Polish Army servicemen on entering service, are fillled with special meaning today.

When counterrevolution openly raised its hand against everything created during the years of people's power, when anarchy overwhelmed social, political and economic life and when the socialist country was facing mortal danger, the Polish Army's servicemen had their weighty and decisive say.

For several weeks now Poland has been living and working under conditions of martial law, which was introduced to save the country from a catastrophe whose consequences could have been tragic for the entire people. The situation in the country is normalizing, order is being restored everywhere -- in the streets, at enterprises and in institutions -- and, most importantly, calm is returning to people. You had to live here for the past 16 months, see the orgy of strikes and witness the mental and physical terror which Solidarity extremists had already begun to set in motion to picture with your own eyes what servicemen have protected the country from and are protecting it from now.

We visited a unit to become more closely acquainted with servicemen's life and service. Its headquarters were located temporarily in a school building in a Warsaw suburb. There was something symbolic in the atmosphere we found in the classroom -- the bunks made up soldier's fashion and the blackboard with children's writing in chalk, alphabet cards hanging on the walls and a field map on the table.

"Our servicemen," the unit commander said, "reacted to the introduction of martial law with a high sense of responsibility. Everyone understands how important it is for the country and the people that order be fully restored, that people be able to work normally and that, emerging from the crisis, socialist Poland be strengthened and developed. Every -- and I stress every -- soldier and officer is working irreproachably and giving all his strength."

Since the introduction of martial law a group of servicemen have already applied for acceptance as candidate members of the party.

Practically no one asked for Christmas leave, as normally happens.

It is interesting what is said about this by the false "prophets" of Western radio stations and news agencies who disseminate cock-and-bull stories about an alleged "weakening of Polish servicemen's morale." They would very much like to present what they want as what actually is, using the language of slander and insinuation, fanning anti-Polish hysteria and impudently interfering in internal Polish affairs.

The unit we visited was formed on the territory of the Soviet Union in April 1944. A few months later its servicemen took part in the crossing of the River Bug and began their liberation trail on Polish soil. Side by side with Soviet Army soldiers, they drove the fascists from long-suffering Warsaw, captured the impregnable fortifications of the Pomeranian line, raised the Polish flag on the Baltic coast near Kolobrzeg, stormed Berlin and ended the Elbe offensive. Then came the years of struggle for socialism.

As commanders and political workers told us, the unit is living an intensive life these days. Combat training classes continue in addition to the fulfillment of assignments. Intensive political work is being done -- party meetings and political report sessions are being held in subunits. Agitation is well organized -- posted up on stands at headquarters and other troop locations are placards and materials describing the activity of Solidarity extremists, KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] counterrevolutionaries and "confederates", and pointed cartoons exposing their true intentions. The servicemen are well in tune with regard to the danger presented by the "defenders of the people's interests" who were preparing a counterrevolutionary coup and striving to overthrow the existing system.

...In one of the batallions I talked with Pvt Tadeusz Gamrat, an armored carrier driver. He grew up in a worker's family in Silesia. His father fought the Hitlerites, first in the partisans, afterwards in the Polish Army. After the war he was a construction worker and built mines in the Rybnik coalfield. It was there, in the town of Jastrzebie, that Tadeusz Gamrat graduated from school and technical college after which he went to the Jastrzebie Mine as a mining equipment mechanic. This is his second year in the army. He enjoys authority among his comrades, who elected him deputy secretary of the committee of the regiment's Union of Socialist Polish Youth organization. In military service as in civilian life he works with machinery -- he drives one of the combat vehicles now on patrol in the Polish capital.

I asked him how he saw his tasks and his service under the new conditions and hear the reply:

"Very necessary to my people."

It happened that 2 months ago he was on leave in Warsaw. He walked the streets and saw how uneasy people were. And now he drives along those same streets, protects the peace of the people of Warsaw and sees something else -- welcoming faces.

"People treat us warmly," Tadeusz Gamrat related. "Many people greeted us on the New Year holiday, brought gifts and expressed words of gratitude."

The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI publishes many letters reaching the editorial office these days. They are addressed to servicemen fulfilling their patriotic duty. Let me quote a few lines from one letter: "Although you are far from your families, you are still with us Poles, who love our army. Thus it has always been; thus it is now, too. You were and still are our sons. Today all Poland realizes to whom it owes its peace and order... Our thoughts go with you." And its was signed: "The Korzeniak family, Kopernik Street, Pruszkow."

Polish Army servicemen are now keeping a difficult and responsible watch for the sake of the peace of this and hundreds of thousands of other Polish families. The people's trust and support increase their energy and enthusiasm for the noble cause of defending the socialist gains.

MATVEYEV COMMENTS ON U.S.-WEST EUROPE RELATIONS

PM121349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 3

[V. Matveyev "International Review": "Western Europe-United States: An Uneasy Partnership"]

[Text] Relations between the countries of Western Europe and the United States are currently attracting much attention, and not only on both sides of the Atlantic. Claiming "a leading world role for the United States" even more importunately than the previous Washington administration, the current U.S. policy-makers are placing even greater emphasis on getting the West European countries to fall in line with the United States in the foreign policy sphere. This primarily concerns Washington's actions for the sake of what the White House calls "creating a position of strength" vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole.

If the U.S. ruling figures had their way the resumption of the cold war in even more acute and dangerous forms than 25 years ago would be a reality. And mankind would be in a dangerous plight, although even now the international situation leaves much to be desired.

With their vital interests in mind most West European states are refusing to step onto the slippery slope of confrontation with the socialist world. As the initiators of the provocative U.S. course lack the requisite outside support, the foundation of detente has been preserved and it can be strengthened in the future.

This was very clear during the recent FRG visit by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The visit is of special significance both for bilateral Soviet-West German relations and for the entire complex of East-West relations, as well as for the overall direction of world politics. L.I. Brezhnev's talks and conversations in the FRG and his meetings and speeches were a major political act in the practical implementation of the peace program for the eighties.

As is known, this program gives the utmost prominence to Europe. At the 26th CPSU Congress it was pointed out that "the process started by the all-European conference should be continuous. All forms of talks, multilateral and bilateral, should be used to solve problems of concern to Europe. To discuss and solve the most vital problem -- military detente on the continent -- the USSR and its allies proposed convening an all-European conference. The Madrid meeting of representatives of states which participated in the all-European conference is concentrating on this question. The meeting will resume soon. The outcome of the Madrid meeting depends on the solution of this question. Our country backed the proposal to convene the above-mentioned conference with a number of important new initiatives geared to bringing about further radical improvement of the situation on the continent and promoting the cause of disarmament.

Washington is on the lookout for any opportunity to freeze the atmosphere at the Madrid meeting and fuel tension in Europe. During FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt's recent visit to the United States the U.S. side tried to get Bonn to fall in line with Washington's new actions aimed at creating a climate of confrontation in Europe. The events in Poland, a sovereign state, are now being used for this purpose. Any attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs are bound to fail no matter how hard the uninvited "guardians" from the across the ocean try! The imperialist forces make no secret of their desire to use the Madrid meeting to "discuss the situation in Poland." Only people who have lost touch with reality can think like that!

"A conflict is on the cards" -- this is the assessment made by the West German paper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU of the situation which has taken shape in relations between the United States and Western Europe in connection with Washington's actions to undermine the ties established between states with different social systems in the economic and other spheres. Many Western commentators have drawn attention to the fact that the United States has taken the wrong turn before and isolated itself to a considerable extent from the USSR and the other socialist countries in these spheres.

These ties are vitally important for Western Europe. Last year (like the year before), when there was a reduction in Soviet-American trade, FRG, French, British, Italian, Netherlands, Belgian and Danish exports to the Soviet Union increased by 21 percent and imports of Soviet goods into these countries increased by 32 percent.

Commenting on the arbitrary actions taken by the U.S. administration against the USSR the U.S. paper the Baltimore SUN wrote: "Citizens of NATO countries, many of whom are already anti-Reagan, are bound to start wondering whether the President intends to do more harm to the allies than to the Russians." A fair question.

Washington's high-handed demands that the West European partners "match" the United States in terms of all its arbitrary actions in relations with the socialist states are being made in conditions of the sharp exacerbation of economic difficulties in the Western countries. The U.S. commercial organ, the magazine BUSINESS WEEK, wrote last 7 December: "The economic malady is threatening the very foundations of the Atlantic alliance. This disease goes far beyond the record unemployment and double-digit inflation which characterize the present recession.... The economic problems are so serious that they are affecting political problems, both domestic and international, and on a scale unparalleled since the thirties."

At the beginning of December Washington sent four senior members of the U.S. Administration to Western Europe "in an attempt," as Britain's THE GUARDIAN noted, "to avert the possibility of a trade war between the United States and the European Community." Some 10 years ago 9 percent of West European exports went to the United States. This figures is now 5 percent. New barriers are being erected around the U.S. market while the United States tries to crush its competitors on capitalist markets. The Common Market countries' trade deficit with the United States reached the record level of $25 billion in 1981. West European exporters' attempts to break into the U.S. market are running into fierce resistance there.

Even in these conditions Washington is not ashamed to demand that its West European allies reduce trade with the socialist countries! How would they look at it across the ocean if West European governments demanded that the United States reduce its trade with Canada, for instance? U.S. business circles would undoubtedly take exception. At the same time, even in leading U.S. newspapers like the New York TIMES or the Washington POST certain observers are now lavishly applying unflattering epithets to Western Europe because of its refusal to align itself with the arbitrary American steps, which violate elementary norms of international law.

Of course, there are figures and circles among West European politicians who are prepared to waive their countries' national interests for the sake of the notorious "solidarity" with the United States. The influence of such circles was displayed during the recent Brussels meeting between the foreign ministers of the Common Market countries, where attempts were made to depict events in Poland as allegedly requiring outside interference in the internal affairs of that socialist state. It is impossible to ignore the speech at that meeting by Italian Foreign Minister E. Colombo.

He talked about how the "European reaction to the Polish crisis has been and still is weak and indecisive...." One wonders what Mr Colombo wants. Surely he has enough concerns and problems associated with affairs in his own country without laying claim to the role of "judge" on questions which can in no way fall within his sphere of competence!

After the Brussels meeting, which did not justify all the hopes pinned on it by official Washington, it was announced that a session of one of NATO's leading organs was to be convened for the same provocative purposes of poisoning the atmosphere in Europe on the pretext of "events in Poland." When U.S. ruling politicians are planning particularly odious actions against political stability on the European Continent they resort to levers at their disposal within the Atlantic bloc.

In the face of a number of recent steps by West European countries which have displeased official Washington (the refusal to join in U.S. threats against Libya, the lack of coincidence between the views of the United States and its partners on certain aspects of the Near East situation, France's intentions of supplying military hardward to Nicaragua on a legitimate commercial basis, the reluctance to follow in the U.S. wake in crude acts of curtailing established ties with socialist countries, a hint of blackmail can be heard in voices now being raised across the ocean. Western Europe is threatened with sinister "reprisals." It is curious that among these reprisals the possibility is mentioned of withdrawing American troops stationed in a number of West European countries. If you think about it, such statements only expose the artificiality of assertions that the U.S. mission in Western Europe is to "defend" it. If people across the ocean consider it possible to manage without the presence of such troops, that means that their function lies elsewhere and not in the role of "defensive cover."

The U.S. military presence in Western Europe, that cornerstone of NATO, has been and remains an instrument of the U.S. ruling circles' far-reaching expansionist aspirations. In the conditions of the relative weakening of U.S. competitive might in the capitalist world, the preservation and inviolability of U.S. positions in NATO and in Western Europe are acquiring even more significance than before for American leaders. That is why, in particular, NATO chiefs are now nurturing plans for extending that imperialist bloc's sphere of operation to new regions of the globe: The Near and Middle East, the southern Atlantic and southern Africa. But the spearhead of U.S. activity has been and still is the adventurist policy aimed at attempting to undermine the positions of socialism.

Even now, when West European leading figures, aware of the realities of the existing situation, seemingly intend to move forward to assert their countries' sovereign rights, they still have to keep looking over their shoulders at the NATO machinery.

This duality and contradiction is characteristic of the current way of thinking in Western Europe about the continent's future. A speech delivered by FRG Foreign Minister Genscher in Bremen on 12 December last year is noteworthy. He pointed out that it is a question of stability and of strengthening confidence in East-West relations. Common economic interests, in his words, give Eastern and Western Europe "opportunities for large-scale cooperation." "The long-term goal," Genscher said, "is, operating on the basis of the equilibrium of forces, to create a peaceful order for the whole of Europe, outside the framework of alliances. The CSCE final act is the first step in this direction."

The series of peace initiatives put forward by the CPSU and the Soviet state in the second half of the seventies and the early eighties includes proposals on the simultaneous dissolution of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, and in the first instance the elimination of their military organs. NATO headquarters pretends that no such proposals exist. They are afraid even to discuss them.

Meanwhile, under U.S. pressure, Spain is being drawn in to join NATO. That is the reality, and it has nothing in common with the phrases cited which were contained in the FRG foreign minister's speech.

Asserting Western Europe's role and weight in international affairs and meeting the imperial ambitions which Washington is pushing through NATO is the same, as the English proverb says, as trying to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds....

Millions of ordinary West Europeans, together with many prominent public figures and politicians, advocate ensuring a peaceful destiny for Europe, seeking progress in the development of military detente on the continent, the creation of nuclear-free zones and the prevention of a new round in the nuclear arms race. In 1981 this movement gained impressive strength. The conviction is becoming widespread among broad circles of the West European public that what has been achieved is not the limit. Considerable difficulties and obstacles still have to be overcome through joint efforts by all interested groups and organizations and millions of people in order to make Europe a zone of lasting peace. Europe has begun to move and cannot now be turned back.

BRITISH DELEGATION'S VISIT TO TASHKENT REPORTED

GF111425 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] A delegation representing the British peace-loving organizations and antimilitary movements now visiting the Soviet Union has arrived in Tashkent. The delegation is headed by [?prominent] public figure [name indistinct].

The guests have visited sites of interest in Tashkent, the Uzbek exhibition of national economic products and the Uzbek Academy of Sciences. They have also acquainted themselves with activists of the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

The delegation was received by the Uzbek Supreme Soviet today.

BREZHNEV THANKS GREEK PRESIDENT FOR GREETINGS

NC091234 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Soviet President Brezhnev has sent the following cable to President Kiprianou:

I thank you for your warm congratulations on the occasion of my 75th birthday and I convey to you, Mr President, and the friendly people of Cyprus best wishes for happiness and prosperity.

## GLUKHOV COMMENTS ON 'NEW' U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD052350 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2235 GMT 5 Jan 82

["PRAVDA: The Fruits of the USA's 'New' Strategy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jan (TASS) -- The blatant attempt by Tel Aviv to annex Syrian territory, the Golan Heights, has caused a further heightening of tension in the Near East, writes Yuriy Glukhov in PRAVDA. He stresses that the acute worsening of the Near East situation is to a large extent the work of the United States -- the fruit of Washington's so-called "new" strategy in this region. It has been actively developed recently in connection with the obvious failure of Camp David diplomacy. Emergency measures have been taken to save the Camp David heritage. "As in the past, the main emphasis is on Israel. On 30 November 1981, the American-Israeli "memorandum on mutual understanding in the field of strategic cooperation" was signed."

Fearing for its interests in the Arab world, the article points out, the United States has resorted to crude falsification and to blackmailing the Arab states with the fabricated "Soviet threat". Furthermore, Washington has begun to take seriously the idea that "strategic cooperation" with Israel could be augmented by "strategic accord" with certain Arab countries.

The author notes: In accordance with the "memorandum on mutual understanding" Israel is even charged with the mission of fighting against the "Soviet threat", for the first time it is being pushed toward a direct confrontation with the Soviet Union. "Never before have the imperialist and Zionist circles demonstrated in such a naked form that they concern themselves least of all with the security of the Israeli people and its state, that they are ready to plunge it into any kind of adventure for the sake of their mercenary interests."

The depravity of the "new" U.S. Near East strategy is obvious. The article says: "It departs from reality. It contains a great deal of misfortunes, conflicts and upheavals. This primitive strategic concept of knocking together blocs on the basis of anti-Sovietism is dictated by only one thing -- the hegemonistic aspirations of American imperialism, the unbridled wish to strengthen its positions in the Near and Middle East at any price."

"Not a confrontation and a whipping up of enmity but a collective search for a just and all-embracing settlement with the participation of all the interested sides -- this is the way for the people of the Near East. The Soviet Union is conducting this strategy which is a strategy of peace."

## ARUTYUNOV COMMENTS ON U.S.-ISRAELI RELATIONS

LD122104 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 12 Jan 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program prepared by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Text] American ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis has handed Prime Minister Begin a message from American President Reagan written, according to Israeli radio, in very cordial terms and ending the differences that had arisen between the United States and Israel. The message says that the Camp David agreements are still basic to American policy in the Middle East.

So one can say that Reagan's message is the last act in the farce on differences between the United States and Israel through which Washington had tried to mislead the Arab world and divert its attention from the United States' odious role in the affairs of the Middle East. Washington seems to have forgotten Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights as well as how it had pretended to be upset about this act of brigandage.

Only one thing interests Washington now -- preventing the UN Security Council from imposing sanctions against its major ally in the Middle East. As many observers note, it will not be very easy this time for the United States to protect the Israeli aggressors and at the same time avoid direct confrontation with the Arab world. In an interview with the Lebanese magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL Mr Yasir 'Arafat said that the White House is taking an openly hostile attitude toward the Arab nation, thus helping Israel in its expansionist acts of aggression against the Arab peoples. And it is in this light that American Secretary of State Haig's fresh visit to the Middle East is seen. Both in Israel and Egypt he will be busy adding momentum to the issue of Palestinian self-rule, an illusory way of resolving the Palestinian question under the cover of which Israel is very rapidly settling the Palestinian lands in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and preparing for their annexation. And here, as was the case with the annexation of east Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, the responsibility for such acts by Tel Aviv must be fully borne by the United States. It is difficult to foresee the consequences of these policies to the cause of peace in the Middle East.

Warnings are now loudly being made in this connection in many Arab capitals. Such a warning also came in the Soviet-Maltese joint communique issued in Moscow after the visit by the Maltese foreign minister to the Soviet Union. The communique strongly denounces the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab countries. It says that the recent Israeli acts aimed at legitimizing the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights lead, in the view of the two sides, to further dangerous tension in the Middle East.

MOSCOW RPP DISCUSSES EGYPT AFTER AS-SADAT

LD121740 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Radio Peace and Progress receives letters from listeners asking us to share with them the opinion of the course which will be pursued by Egypt after As-Sadat. For instance, such a request was made by our Algerian listener Huriyah Fir'awn, our Syrian listener Ahmad Ruwayhi, our listener Ahmad Salim Salih from the PDRY and many others. This interest by our listeners is fully understandable as the biggest Arab country is facing a political choice on whom developments in the Arab world and even the Islamic world to a great extent depend.

It is known that As-Sadat left an unenviable inheritance: The Egyptian economy suffers from an acute crisis, thousands of politicians are in prison, Camp David placed Egypt in strangling isolation in the Arab and Islamic world and As-Sadat's assistance to U.S. expansionist policy caused a crisis of confidence in Egypt's relations with the countries of Asia and Africa and in the ranks of the nonaligned. Further, As-Sadat's policy had always been based on a very narrow social base which did not enjoy the support of the majority of the Egyptian people.

It is natural for many Egyptians and other Arabs to expect a change to the better after his assassination. The present Egyptian leadership cannot ignore such tendencies and it has indeed taken a number of measures against corruption which had spread in a terrible way to many sectors in As-Sadat's era. Even 'Ismat as-Sadat, brother of the late president, is accused of receiving bribes estimated at many millions, and many less important thieves and crooks have been discovered. Some democratic measures in the internal political life of Egypt have been taken. At the end of last year scores of opposition members who were arrested in September on As-Sadat's orders were released, including Hilmi Murad, Muhammad Haykal and a number of leaders of the National Progressive Unionists Party.

The democratic national forces in Egypt and the Arab world hope that this step will be continued as those released constitute only a small part of those who were sent by As-Sadat to prison because of their refusal to endorse this or that aspect of his policy.

The separatist Camp David deal remains the most painful wound in Egypt. It has brought about the isolation of Egypt in the Arab world and placed the biggest Arab country in the ranks of the staunchest enemies of the Arabs, U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism. Yet the Egyptian leadership declared its intention to continue the so-called Camp David peace process. The truth is that many political observers believe that it is impossible to talk about Egypt's foreign policy in clear terms while the issue of the transfer to Egypt of the last third of Sinai is still outstanding. They point to the endeavor by the United States and Israel to scare Cairo and obstruct the evacuation of Sinai.

We believe that our listeners agree that the Egyptians at any rate should decide for themselves the path to be pursued by Egypt without any foreign interference or pressure. We in our turn wish them the realization of their national aspirations including a return to the Arab ranks to struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

MANPOWER TRAINING AID TO IRAN REVIEWED

GF130716 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, as we have repeatedly informed you, the Soviet Union has cooperated with many developing countries -- including Algeria, the DRA, Syria, India, Ethiopia, Turkey, Tunisia and other nations -- in the field of national manpower training.

Training of Iranians began in 1968, when a technical training center for construction specialists was completed in Esfahan with Soviet aid. The Esfahan steel mill training center, the technical training center at the Arak machinery plant and the Kerman mining school are other facilities that have been established with Soviet aid.

On the basis of the Iranian-Soviet agreement on technical training, the Soviet Union granted Iran credit on favorable terms to establish technical training centers. Soviet companies undertook the task of sending technical materiel and experts to Iran. Cooperation in this field includes the construction of four (?technical schools for mining, construction and irrigation,) expansion of the electronics training center and construction of a technical training center near the Vanak mechanical plant. Technical schools are located in Hamedan, Zanjan, Qom and Rey. There is a construction training school in Tehran, a mining school in Kerman and an irrigation school in [name indistinct]. Each of these centers was designed to accomodate up to 500 students and began operating in 1974-75. Construction of the Kerman coal mining training center, which can accomodate 500 students, was completed 2 years later. [Words indistinct] materials for 10 other training centers under the control of the Iranian Labor and Social Welfare Ministry, which will be able to accomodate 1,200 students, have been delivered.

The Soviet Union has also accepted Iranian students into its universities and technical schools and has made it possible to train Iranians in Soviet production plants. Imperialist nations headed by the United States try to maintain backwardness and technical illiteracy in liberated nations, while the Soviet Union has adopted a completely different policy.

WEST SEEKING TO RESTORE DEPOSED REGIME IN GHANA

LD121326 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 12 Jan 82

[By TASS correspondent B. Pilnikov]

[Text] Lome, 12 Jan, TASS -- The official transfer of the functions of the government of Ghana to the Provisional National Defence Council has been announced in Accra.

According to a statement issued, the Provisional National Defence Council, which must not have more than eleven members, issues laws, appoints ministers and effects general guidance of the country's foreign and internal policy. Jerry Rawlings is the chairman of the council which also includes the chief of defence staff Brigadier-General Joseph Nundo Mensah.

Speaking on Accra radio, Jerry Rawlings emphasized that the main purpose of the Provisional National Defence Council was to improve the welfare of the people and to achieve social justice. In foreign affairs, Ghana is going to develop cooperation with all friendly states, irrespective of their political orientation. The Ghanaian revolution is called upon to pave the way to genuine democracy and the setting up of people's government, he pointed out.

Demonstrations continue throughout the country in support of the Provisional National Defence Council and the transformations it carries through. Mass processions were held, for instance, in the towns of Bolgatanga and Takoradi. The population of Ghana noted with satisfaction the steps aimed at effective control of prices of food, prime necessities and reduction in fares.

Some Western circles, worried over the normalization in Ghana, step up the anti-Ghanaian campaign, seeking to smear the new authorities of the republic. Western news agencies intensively try to condition people to the idea of "a possibility of civil war". In this context FRANCE PRESSE alleges that there are military units loyal to the removed president Hilla Limann in the north-west of the country.

According to dispatches from Lagos, the United States administration made diplomatic representations with the object of persuading some African countries to impose an economic boycott of Ghana.

Lagos, 12 Jan, TASS -- According to information available, the imperialist powers, headed by the United States, are working out plans for an invasion of Ghana from the sea and the air to restore the deposed regime, the National Association of Nigerian Students said here. This organization has called upon all states of Africa not to make available their territory to the Western powers for intervention in Ghana. The Nigerian newspaper SUNDAY TRIBUNE emphasises that the latest events are evidence showing that imperialism does not abandon its attempts to use African countries for implementing its plans on the continent.

Professor Shehu Umar Abdullahi of Kano University, the distinguished public figure, has called upon the Nigerian Government to recognize the new authorities of Ghana. In a statement for the press, the Nigerian HERALD reports, he urged the president of Nigeria to ignore President Ronald Reagan's message demanding an immediate suspension of Nigerian oil deliveries to Ghana.

SOVIET ENVOY TO SRI LANKA, MALDIVES REPLACED

PM290909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 81 p 6

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Boris Yefremovich Kirnasovskiy to the combined post of USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Maldives. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium released Comrade Aleksey Semenovich Pasyutin from the combined post of USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Maldives in connection with his retirement.

URUGUAYAN COMMUNIST PARTY RESOLUTION REPORTED

PY082356 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 26 Dec 81

[From the "Uruguayan Panorama" feature]

[Text] The Uruguayan Communist Party [PCU] Central Committee met early in December to consider the new situation which Uruguay is undergoing. At the meeting, a report by PCU First Secretary Rodney Arismendi was approved.

The PCU Central Committee approved a political resolution, work plans and resolutions referring to mankind's major task of securing peace. The PCU expresses its solidarity with combatants of Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador and with those of other nations; it voices its support for the socialist cause in Poland, for the Angolan people -- who are being attacked by the South African racists -- and for the struggle to obtain the release of Antonio Maidana, secretary general of the Paraguayan Communist Party.

The political declaration approved by the PCU Central Committee in December points out that the new Uruguayan reality is marked by the opposition staged by the different sectors supporting the political opening against those efforts aimed at jeopardizing it and at preserving certain structures. This relaxation is the result of the peoples' action, especially of the national pronouncement of 30 November 1980 which, according to the PCU Central Committee, entailed a qualitative change in the struggle waged by the Uruguayan people since July 1973.

The PCU Central Committee points out that the victory of the negative vote on the referendum, which the Uruguayan patriots have celebrated with resounding demonstrations on its first anniversary, still prevails marking the path for a true relaxation.

After stating that the victory at the referendum was the result of the de facto agreement of all the Uruguayan democrats, the resolution terms the creation of democratic convergence as "a new and momentous event." It says that the pronouncement of 30 November 1980, which opened the path for a new national framework, was not simply a rejection of a draft constitution but also of a political, socioeconomic orientation. It also entailed support for a democratic path without exclusions, for amnesty and the release of political prisoners, for the cessation of proscriptions and the lifting of security measures, freedom of action for all political parties and social organizations, and respect for the peoples' sovereign will by honoring their request for a constituent assembly.

In the political resolution issued during the meeting held in December, the PCU Central Committee emphasized the widespread demand for corrections in the economic policy.

The resolution then makes reference to the so-called transition period, to concessions and to the talks between military officers and political leaders, underlining the conquest of the political field by the so-called traditional parties and the hard-fought-for gains which have created the conditions conducive to achieving a genuine opening in the country through the people's action.

The Central Committee notes, however, that continuing the proscriptions of leaders of the broad-based front and of distinguished persons from the Nacional [Blanco] and Colorado Parties; a stubborn refusal to recognize the broad-based front; a law which is contrary to the free operation and independence of trade unions; and other events prove that there is no desire to honor the sovereign will of the Uruguayan people, that an effort is being made to give as little as possible over the longest period of time and to counter the influence of the forces of the left.

The PCU charges that an attempt is being made to apply the (?yankee) scheme of a so-called restricted democracy under military control in the country to bury a pluralism which is in keeping with the best Uruguayan democratic traditions, to cause a cultural regression, and above all, to set up an economic model which favors the financial capital of multinational companies and which foments the proliferation of antidemocratization and anticommunism through the so-called national security doctrine.

The PCU's political resolution also points out that the weapon of dividing democratic ranks is being used by intensifying attacks on communists and members of the broad front and also by dividing the traditional parties, and by launching attacks against the democratic convergence abroad, whose action -- which is acknowledged by all Latin American democratic parties -- has been increasingly well-received by the Uruguayan people.

The Uruguayan communists say, however, that the inclinations toward a genuine political opening are growing in an overwhelming fashion in Uruguay. The demands for the lifting of all proscriptions, for the recognition of the leftist forces, for the return of exiled persons to Uruguay, and denunciations of new acts of repression and cases of missing people which even go beyond what is published by the Uruguayan press, have determined the isolation of those who oppose the restoration of democracy.

Similarly, the PCU voices its vigorous rejection of an economic policy imposed from abroad which is subordinated to the financial interests of capitalism and imperialism and which has brought misery to workers, despair to the middle class both in cities and rural sectors and recession to industrial sectors, with a consequent increase in unemployment and poverty in the farming sector.

The PCU declaration says that the economic policy has increased the nation's dependence, and caused a skyrocketing growth of its foreign debt and the transformation of a production economy into a speculation economy at the service of banks, multinational enterprises and of international capitalists who use Uruguay as a mere financial market.

The declaration adds that the recession in the country is a result of the economic model which, moreover, leaves Uruguay helpless amid the crisis the capitalist world has been undergoing.

The Uruguayan communists underscore the necessity of restoring freedom, of increasing workers' salaries, of creating jobs in the country, of defending industry and of saving the agricultural sector from a major disaster.

As a touchstone, the PCU requests the release of several imprisoned patriots, especially of Liber Seregni, (Jaime Perez), Jose Luis Massera, (Alberto Antesor), (Vladimir Brianski), (Rosario Pietraroia), (Hector Rodriguez), (Jorge Maparoli), (Leon Nech), (Rita Ibarburu), (Selva Braselli), Raul Sendich, as well as the recently arrested youth leaders (Hilda Vies) and (Jose Carmelo Patella). The Uruguayan communists also request an account of the whereabouts of over 100 missing persons.

Finally, the document issued at the meeting of the PCU Central Committee, held in Mid-December underscores the importance of the action of all democratic and patriotic forces of Uruguay and calls for their continuing action to restore democracy through the unity and convergence of efforts of all those who support the cause of freedom in Uruguay.

## BREZHNEV, ARGENTINE PRESIDENT EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD117748 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jan, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev sent a message to President of the Argentine Republic Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri expressing good wishes and congratulating him upon assuming the post of president of Argentina.

"I am confident that relations of mutually advantageous cooperation forming between the Soviet Union and Argentina will be developed further to the benefit of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of strengthening universal peace and international security", the message says.

In a reply message the president of Argentina expressed to Leonid Brezhnev gratitude for congratulations and the striving for close cooperation to the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

## PRAVDA DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF PLAN DISCIPLINE

PM121015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "From Party Positions"]

[Text] Our party's course toward raising the national economy's efficiency envisages the precise, coordinated work of all its sectors and strong economic ties between regions. To resolve successfully the new large-scale tasks which were examined in depth and comprehensively by the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, it is necessary to concentrate our efforts on the main salients and to approach matters creatively, assessing from party positions the work in all areas and in all links.

"General state interests," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "must always stand higher than the interests of individual ministries and enterprises." That is why it is very important for party organizations constantly to inculcate in people responsibility for the common cause, to strengthen planning and contract discipline and to struggle in a principled, purposeful manner against local and departmental egotism.

Many instances could be cited of just such an approach to the solution of current national economic problems. For instance, on the initiative of the Frunze machine builders an extensive competition has now been mounted in Kirgizia under the slogan "All the Fraternal Republics' Orders on Schedule!" The labor collectives first of all try to ensure deliveries to the country's other economic regions and then to satisfy local requirements. The Kirgiz obkoms and gorkoms play a large part in disseminating valuable experience. The party organizations of the Urals and Kuzbass are working purposefully to save metal and fuel and energy resources. After all, the more thriftily raw materials are used in some areas, the more that can be sent to other places. It is worth noting the patriotic initiative of the Moscow and Leningrad construction workers who by the better organization of labor in their administrations have sent large detachments to western Siberia to erect housing for the oilmen. This decision is also imbued with concern for the nationwide cause.

Party committees should continue to support such campaigns by every means, to note in good time everything valuable and progressive and to teach economic leaders to combine correctly general state interests with the requirements of the sector, enterprise or city.

Success in this matter is ensured by a knowledge of each collective's potential and by the implementation of effective monitoring of the observance of state discipline and of the fuller use of reserves. Why, for instance, does it still frequently happen that an enterprise with sufficient cadres and raw material fails to fulfill "other people's" orders or produces only "advantageous" output? Above all because some leaders cover use "objective reasons" to up work stoppages, while party committees do not always know the true state of affairs at the production facility and do not make a principled assessment of such instances.

Sometimes, in order to ensure a quiet life for themselves, some economic leaders conceal production reserves from "outside eyes" and eagerly resort to patronage aid. And in some places they have gone so far as to start shifting onto their clients' shoulders the fulfillment of the latter's own orders. For instance, if the truck builders are very much in need of engines, then let them send their own workers to the engine plant. It is impermissible that such irresponsibility and parasitic sentiments should be encouraged.

A skillful leader acting from party positions will not start seeking to amend targets when the collective's internal reserves have not been fully utilized. He will not tolerate instances of cross hauls or the production of unnecessary articles with which the stores are overstocked, and he will oppose the installation of a new enterprise in his oblast or rayon if there are no manpower or material resources for it. That means that leadership must be entrusted to workers who are indeed mature and scrupulous, and that cadres must be selected so as to ensure that leading posts are filled by iddologically tempered and competent people who know their business and put state interests above all else.

The paramount role in educating economic leaders undoubtedly belongs to the party committees. Obkim, gorkim and raykom workers are urged constantly to check their decisions against the interests of the common cause, resolutely to oppose localistic or narrow departmental consideration and to demand that production specialists unconditionally observe state discipline. Above all they themselves must set a fitting example here. Unfortunately, this is not yet the case everywhere. Sometimes local organs, proceeding from the interests of their own region, are prompted to transfer people from projects nearing completion to unplanned construction sites which are nonetheless "prestigious" for the city or oblast. This leads to the dissipation of assets and an increase in "uncompleted work." The harmful practice whereby material stocks are distributed in accordance with the "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" principle is still encountered. On various pretexts people sometimes also avoid making the planned deliveries of output to the all-union stock. All this deserves a strict party assessment.

Particularly intolerable are cases where individual regions violate transport itineraries, failing to consider the grave damage caused to the economy. PRAVDA has already written about such incorrect actions. But not everywhere are conclusions drawn from the criticism. The leaders of the Irtysh Steamship Company report that in Tyumen, Nadym and Salekhard the local organs sometimes try to remove transport ships even from transit lines in order to use them for their own needs. Yet because of the poor organization of loading and unloading work many diesel ships are standing idle here. For instance, in Nadym such fleet idle time totaled over 1 million ton-days in the past navigation season.

Our country's economy comprises a single national economic complex. Without close links between the republics it is hard to imagine the successful construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad or the development of the Russian non-chernozem zone. And the stronger these ties in each individual instance, the more notable are our labor victories.

The struggle to strenthen state and plan discipline is not a short-term campaign but a constant task for party organizations and the daily concern of communists. The steady pursuit of a unified party and general state line in all areas of economic and cultural building will facilitate the better use of existing opportunities for production growth and the more successful fulfillment of the program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

ACADEMIC ON WESTERN TIES WITH 'MYSTICAL GROUPS'

PM121157 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 23 December carries on page 13, under the headline "'Religious Boom,' Or a Method of Inventing Myths," a 2,800-word interview conducted by Aleksey Gorokhov with I.R. Grigulevich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and "an eminent Soviet specialist in the field of the history of religious currents."

The interview is keyed to the publication of the first issue of the yearbook "Religions of the World (History and Our Time)" and preparations for the publication of a seven-volume work entitled "Religions in the 20th Century." Grigulevich views aspects of what he terms "the crisis of modern religions" and says that "philosophical argument with theologians" can be "useful." However, he complains, "emissaries of foreign special services have tried to set up in our country religious mystical groups, of which there are plenty in the West, such as the Church of the Prophet, the White Brotherhood and the Society for KrishnaConsciousness." Grigulevich is at pains to reject both the idea that there is a "religious explosion" in the country.

When the interviewer notes that "you sometimes hear people say that religion does no one any harm," Grigulevich responds by citing the existence of "fanaticism, religious intolerance, a hostile attitude to social change, commitment to the exploiter classes and participation in colonial seizures."

However, he goes on to declare that many believers' view of socialism is marked "primarily by disappointment with the church's sociopolitical doctrines. After all, neither the church nor clerics and disciples of its teaching, though they have held and continue to hold power in a number of countries, are capable of resolving acute social problems and ending exploitation." Thus "every day, more and more believers and clergy abroad are joining in the struggle for a new world."

Grigulevich concludes with remarks on the need for continued propaganda in view of the fact that the "bourgeoisie is returning to the church and concluding an alliance with it for a joint struggle against the working people."

## MEDIA IMAGE OF MILITIA, CRIMINALS DISCUSSED

### MVD's Churbanov

PM121409 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 December carries on page 2, under the headline "Heroes Are Not Born: Artistic Creativity and Legal Education," a 2,400-word article by Yu. Churbanov, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs, discussing the presentation of the militia in Soviet movies, television and literature.

Churbanov recalls examples of heroism from life and art and declares that "the educational function is the main one in the wonderful work of writer, actor, director or artist." He lists works in various media that present "fullblooded, bright images of the 'custodians of law and order.'" He continues:

"The main readers and viewers of works about the militia are mostly young people. You would think they ought to be the first to be aware of the simple truth that crimes are followed by criminal liability. However, research has shown that certain adolescents do not really believe that punishment is inevitable. Moreover, criminologists claim that a considerable proportion of crimes are committed by people who have absolute confidence in their own impunity. It looks as though legal propaganda -- including propaganda via the media of literature and art -- has not gotten through to those who risk breaking the law.... Are we perhaps faced with incorrigible criminals with firmly established criminal deviations? No, that is not the case. Take, for instance, their attitude to the heroes of movies about the milita, which are often shown in corrective labor institutions.

"The characteristic point is this: The sympathies of juvenile offenders are always with the law enforcement personnel -- and certainly not with the criminals -- provided, of course, that the movies are made with taste and tact, not by the cold hand of a hack for whom the main thing is a strong subject and the opportunity to 'titillate' with another 'cops and robbers' picture...."

Churbanov goes on to complain about a recent movie that glamorizes the thief's "good life" and makes viewers feel "something like sympathy" for the criminals. "Why have I spoken in such detail about an unsuccessful movie? Because a work of art can have a much greater impact on people -- especially young people -- than a good hundred lectures on the copybook theme that 'it's wrong to steal.'

"Let us turn to statistics. One offender in four had no idea that his actions were a crime. One in three did not consider the legal significance of his actions or the very concept of 'the law.' A pool of over 1,000 children in the senior grades demonstrated that half of them did not believe it was a crime to manufacture and carry a knife. Moreover, some of the adolescents held the mistaken opinion that they were not criminally responsible and would be 'bound over' or at the very worst given a conditional penalty. Consequently, some minors in corrective labor colonies are seriously convinced that they have been punished too severely....

"Who is to blame for this 'legal illiteracy'? To a considerable extent we militia workers are, of course. But so are parents, teachers, Komsomol organizations and mentors in worker collectives. I believe that literature and art have not done all they might have in this respect.

"Books, movies and shows can make a considerable contribution to resolving the important task of preventing crime. I refer primarily to detective and adventure works. These can and must reveal the reasons for offenses, demonstrate the perniciousness of drunkenness and hooliganism -- those majoy 'suppliers' of crime -- and persuade the viewer, reader or listener that a criminal will always be condemned not only by the people's court but also by society -- his family, friends and school.

"Dangerous criminals are sometimes portrayed as 'lost sheep.' Their parents, the public, their comrades -- anyone except the people themselves -- are said to be blamed for their fall. What about the 'educational effect' of such works!...

"Something that is equally mistaken is the desire of certain literary and movie figures to present dangerous criminals as supermen who are masterly in their handling of gun and knife, excellent at driving cars and motorcycles and have a knowledge of detection and criminal law that is up to the standards of professional lawyers. It turns out that someone missed a talented person, who became a criminal because of unfortunate circumstances in life. Rubbish!...

"Most dangerous criminals (and militia workers of all people are very well aware of this) are people whose thinking is primitive, whose intellect is restricted, and who have a propensity toward drunkenness, parasitism and vagrancy."

Churbanov goes on to complain about the procedural mistakes made by fictional detectives, which "may give the reader the wrong impression about law and order in the country." He cites instances of searches without warrants and the removal of material evidence without records or witnesses. He notes "with regret" the paucity of theatrical productions about the militia but declares that "television is much more 'favorable' to legal topics." "I would like to see on television -- if only once a month -- a long, permanently featured program (along the lines of the series, 'I Serve the Soviet Union!', a favorite with viewers) about the everyday activity of internal affairs organs and the heroes of that activity and new works of literature, cinema and music devoted to the 'men in the gray overcoats,'" Churbanov writes.

Ukrainian Minister Interviewed

PM121519 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 29 December carries on page 3 a 2,200-word interview entitled "There's No Hiding From the Law!" with Col Gen I.Kh. Golovchenko, Ukrainian SSR minister of internal affairs, conducted by L. Virina. The minister answers questions concerning the continuing need to combat embezzlement, bribery, black marketeering and parasitism in the Soviet Union, stressing the problem of "the mania of acquisitiveness, which is alien to our ideology and not a natural part of the Soviet way of life," and discusses current efforts to contend with the problem. Emphasis is placed on the high caliber of Ministry of Internal Affairs personnel and the sophistication of the equipment at their disposal in the fight against crime.

The article concludes with a reference to the role of the arts in assisting crime prevention in which the writer points out a "tendency" in books and films on criminal themes to glamorize the criminal's lifestyle and to describe "in excessive detail" how crimes are committed, thus providing would-be criminals with "a sort of manual."

EDUCATIONAL SEMINAR CONVENES IN ASHKHABAD

GF121750 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] A regional seminar organized jointly by the Turkmen Ministry of Agriculture and the Turkmen Institute for Agricultural Studies was held in Ashkhabad today. The participants reviewed curriculums offered by the republic's educational institutions and discussed questions of the theory and practice of communist construction and use of advanced technical methods in education. The seminar was attended by Comrade Mollayeva, Turkmen CP Central Committee secretary, and Comrade Ovlyakuliyev, chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED IN ASHKHABAD

GF121825 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] The value of social services offered to Turkmen citizens reached over R44.5 million last year. This was reported during a meeting on service improvement held at the Turkmen Ministry of Municipal Services today.

Turkmen Minister of Municipal Services [Orazhamedov] addressed the meeting with a report on service plans for 1982 in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Those who addressed the meeting stressed the necessity of improving social conditions of Turkmen citizens and the role which party organizations can play in this regard. The meeting adopted socialist pledges for 1982 and passed appropriate resolutions on questions discussed.

The meeting was addressed by member of the Turkmen CP Central Committee and First Deputy Chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers (Mishchenko).

READER REACTION TO ARTICLE ON ILLEGAL INCOME

PM121209 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 23 December carries on page 12 a 2,200-word roundup of readers' letters reacting to the article "Hands Covered in Diamonds" published in issue 27 of the weekly in 1981 and praised by Candidate Member of the Politburo Aliyev in his interview with LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 18 November [published on page R 15 of the 2 December Soviet Union Daily Report]. In its introduction to the roundup LITERATURNAYA GAZETA notes that it has not received 800 letters about the article, and comments:

"Their authors are unanimous in the opinion that it is intolerable that in our society of working people you sometimes come across people who are living it up on illegal, secret income. The readers suggest various measures to combat these criminals, who sometimes behave insolently and are not even embarassed to openly display their dishonestly amassed wealth.

"The nature of the comments on Anatoliy Rubino's piece 'Hands Covered in Diamonds' has changed markedly since additions were made to the union republic criminal codes providing for responsibility for abuses of official positons. In the correct opinion of many of our readers, the two new articles in the criminal code make it possible to combat more effectively people who are inclined to grab as much as they can from soceity — speculators and bribetakers. There are no obstacles to fighting with common efforts against those who live at our expense and at the same time mock us by flaunting their ill-gotten wealth."

All the letters in the roundup are brief except for a 500-word one from Ye. Sokolov of Moscow setting out detailed suggestions for a system of declaring personal income and a two-tier progressive income tax, which would "inconvenience only people who earn too much."

CHERNENKO, SHIBYAYEV ATTEND TU CONGRESS IN MOSCOW

LD111952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The Second Machine-Building and Instrument-Building Workers' Trade Union Congress has opened in Moscow. Taking part in the work of the congress are Chernenko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and party Central Committee secretary; Shibyayev, AUCCTU chairman; and leaders of various ministries and departments.

## GIRSHIN PRESENTS BADGES TO CPSU VETERANS

PM111615 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "To Honored Party Fighters"]

[Excerpts] A presentation to a group of Moscow Communists of the badge "50 Years' Membership in the CPSU," instituted by the CPSU Central Committee, was held at the Moscow Gorkom yesterday.

This badge is awarded to CPSU members who have been in its ranks for at least 50 years.

The badges were presented by V.V. Grishin, Moscow Gorkom first secretary.

V.V. Grishin congratulated the communists warmly on their 50 years or more of CPSU membership.

It is significant, V.V. Grishin noted, that the first "50 Years" Membership in the CPSU" badge was presented to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a continuer of the great Lenin's cause and a true son of our party and people.

In celebrating Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's 75th birthday, Soviet people and all progressive humanity expressed sentiments of sincere gratitude and profound appreciation to him for his titanic toil for the good of the people and the socialist motherland and in the name of peace on earth.

Leonid Ilich's life is an example to us all of selfless service to the great ideals of communism.

Closely gathered around the Communist Party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, Muscovites, like all Soviet people, are working intensively to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum.

On 28 December, Moscow fulfilled the targets for the first year of the 5-year plan ahead of schedule for the volume of sales of industrial output.

Labor collectives are developing wide-scale competition to increase efficiency and work quality and are adopting stepped-up socialist pledges and counterplans.

Veteran communists are doing active work, V.V. Grishin stressed, for fulfilling the tasks facing us, for working people's communist education and for increasing the city party organization's combat capability.

Today, among those veterans who have honorably borne for more than 50 years the lofty title of member of Lenin's Communist Party are representatives of the first generations of those who fought to establish the power of the soviets and those who laid the foundation for a society of mature socialism during the years of the first Soviet 5-year plans, defended the Soviet people's gains on the battlefield and raised our cities and villages from the ruins in the post-war years. Many of you are still working even now and are making a worthy contribution to fulfilling the party's decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan's targets.

Comrade Grishin went on to wish the veteran communists good health, long years of life and happiness and success in their work for the good of the beloved motherland.

## GRISHIN, ROMANOV DECEMBER ACTIVITIES REPORTED

PM111133 [Editorial Report] Soviet regional newspapers in Russian carry reports on local leader activities in the second half of December 1981 as follows:

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA on 26 December publishes on page one a 3,200-word LENTASS report entitled "Ensure Indissoluble Unity of Decision and Execution" on a 25 December Leningrad Gorkom plenum at Leningrad's Smolnyy Institute. The report notes that the plenum discussed the work of the Kalininskiy Raykom to "further improve the monitoring and verification of execution of party decisions in light of the 26th CPSU Congress demands," and concludes by listing "G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom," among those "participating in the plenum's work."

MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA on 29 December publishes on page one a 2,400-word unattributed report on a 28 December conference of "raykom first secretaries and chairmen of the capital's rayispolkoms" at the Moscow Gorkom. The conference discussed "preliminary results of work for 1981" and "tasks" for 1982 as well as New Year celebration plans, and was "addressed" by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom."

ROMANOV VISITS MONUMENT DESIGN STUDIO

PM121019 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 81 p 1

[LENTASS report: "In Honor of October, in Honor of the City of Lenin"]

[Excerpt] A monument is being erected in Leningrad in honor of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the combat and labor victories won by Leningraders under the leadership of Lenin's party.

Yesterday G.V. Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, visited the creative studio where he acquainted himself with the sketches and models submitted for the future monument.

CPSU, GOVERNMENT AWARD BIRTHDAY MEDAL TO KUNAYEV

LD111624 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jan, TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have congratulated the prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state Dinmukhamed Kunayev on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

"Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, twice hero of socialist labour, Dinmukhamed Kunayev has been awarded the Order of Lenin and the third "Hammer and Sickle" Gold Medal.

He has been decorated in recognition of the great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state in mobilising the efforts of communists and all the working people of the republic for a successful implementation of the party decisions on the development of the national economy and culture, for ensuring a steady increase in the output of grain and other agricultural products, and on the occasion of the [as received] 70th birthday", says the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

SOLOMENTSEV ON RSFSR ARCHITECTS' TASKS

LD121025 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 25 December carries on page 2 a 5,200-word article entitled "On the New Boost Given to Architecture in the RSFSR" by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, on the tasks arising from the recent formation of the RSFSR Architects Union. The writer touches on the social, environmental, demographic and other aspects of architectural planning in the RSFSR, dwelling on specific shortcomings and suggested remedies.

## 1982 PLANS, PROBLEMS ASSESSED, HARD WORK URGED

### Gosplan Views Tasks, Problems

PM120945 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 3 Jan 82 p 1

[Economic observer V. Selyunin interview with N. Dayakonov, deputy chief of the Gosplan Department for Consolidated 5-Year and Annual Planning: "1982 Plan Pace and Efficiency"]

[Text] [Question] The first question concerns the rate of economic development in 1982. This has been described as moderate. Could you comment on this decision Nikolay Sergeyevich?

[Answer] The most highly generalized indicator of the economy is national income. Last year it increased 3 percent. The same increase in planned for this year too. Of course, each percentage point is more substantial and the absolute increase in national income will be more considerable, but the rate remains at the level already attained.

Things are rather different with the development of industry. For 1981 we are expecting production growth of 3-4 percent or R2.1 billion, but the target for the current year is 4.7 percent and the increase will amount to 30.4 billion. Labor productivity in industry will increase by 4.1 percent during the year as against the current 2.8 percent.

As you can see the rate of development of industry is accelerating but if we compare these with the targets for the whole 5-year period they look very moderate. For in order to ensure a 26 percent increase in industrial production over the 5 years, in 1983-85 we must achieve annual growth of over 5 percent. And labor productivity must increase 4.8 percent a year on average. These levels are higher than those set for next year.

In the plan for 1982 we have managed to find the golden mean: The targets are absolutely realistic and at the same time they will enable us to get close to a rate sufficient to fulfill the whole 5-year plan. But since the plan is strictly in line with realistic possibilities, there must be special insistence on its fulfillment with no downward adjustment of targets.

[Question] In 1982 labor productivity in industry must be raised approximately 50 percent more rapidly than last year, and in other economic sectors too the targets for this indicator are high. How is this acceleration ensured?

[Answer] Primarily by scientific and technical progress. Production of 4,000 types of new machines, equipment, instruments and materials will be started and over 270 progressive manufacturing processes will be introduced. Among the innovations will be the first boiler unit in the country with a productivity of 2,650 tons of steam per hour for the Perm GRES and a universal girder rolling mill for the Nizhnetagilskiy combine. Volgard's Krasnyy Oktyabor plant will recieve a "2000" plate mill. New trucks with improved maneuverability, dumper trailers capable of unloading on three sides, and dump trucks with a load capacity of 180 tons will appear on the country's highways. Production of metal-saving forcing and pressing machines will increase by along 10 percent and their share of overall production of metal-processing equipment will reach approximately one-fourth. And the overall speed of operation of 1982 computers will be increased by one-fifth. Production of peripheral equipment and data teleprocessing systems will begin to grow at a preferential rate. Supplies of hook-on implements for the most powerful tractors -- the K-700 and T-15- -- power-drive combines, fodder distributors and machinery in general for the countryside, will increase sharply. In the clothing sector 14 percent. factories, 80 shops and 180 production lines will undergo comprehensive mechanization. Technical progress will enable the equivalent of over 850,000 workers a year to be released in industry alone. However, it is worth thinking about one thing: The capital-to-labor ratio in industry will increase by 6.4 percent but productivity will rise just 4.1

[Question] Our national economy consumes hundreds of millions of rubles worth of raw and other materials, fueld and energy per day. Over 45 percent of all workers are employed in sectors producing this output, and three-fourths of fixed production capital is concentrated here. The significance of economy is obvious. What is the year's program for saving material resources?

[Answer] In 1982 rolled ferrous metal expenditure norms in machine building must be reduced by almost 4 percent. The metal expenditure norm per million rubles of contruction and installation is being reduced by the same amount. A proportion of the saving -- approximately 1 million tons -- will be achieved by the efforts of the metallurgical workers themselves. With an approximate 5.5 percent increase in production of finished rolled metal, the cold-rolled sheet production will increase by more than 8 percent a year, electric generator cold-rolled steel production by 12 percent and production of heat-tempered rolled metal by even more -- by 16 percent. But the bulk of the saving must be achieved by means of reducing expenditure norms actually among consumers and by reducing the weight of machines and equipment.

Fuel will be savied by increasing electricity generation at nuclear power stations by 24 percent and at hydroelectric power stations by 7.7 percent. In total these stations produce over 300 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity. But about 15 million tons must be saved by reducing expenditure no-ms among consumers. This is perhaps the most complex and important part of the year's program, demanding efforts and painstaking work in all components of the national economy.

[Question] For the first time in planning practice a national income is projected to increase faster than capital investments in the new 5-year plan. The correlation adopted for 1982 appears to be exceptionally stringent: State capital investments will increased by a mere 0.9 percent while the growth in national income will be 3 percent. How is it proposed to achieve such an improvement in economic efficiency?

[Answer] Yes, it is quite a task. It is also complicated by the fact that while there will be a very small increase in state capital investments, this year investments in the infrastructure sectors of industry -- the fuel industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical industry -- will increase considerably.

We know from experience that an increase in capital investments, even if large, does not produce corresponding increases in the end product. If resources are scattered among innumerable construction sites and projects and immobilized in incomplete construction, as happens in our country, you get nowhere. The year's program is aimed at resolutely reducing the number of construction projects -- manpower and resources will be concentrated primarily on projects scheduled for commissioning. The number of newly started construction projects is being limited to the minimum. The strictest monitoring must be established here. A number of nonpriority porjects have been mothballed.

But instead more funds are being channeled into modernizing and retooling existing production units. The demographic situation which has emerged also prompts us to this decision: It is difficult to provide new enterprises with cadres, especially skilled ones, whereas there are cadres at existing enterprises which means it is possible to obtain output at once with updated capacities. The year which has begun will be a turning point in this sense too. Modernization and retooling are planned to account for the entire or almost the entire commissioning of capacities for the production of steel, chemical fibers and filament, steam and gas turbines, equipment for light industry, footwear, granulated sugar and the bulk of the increases in the production of rolled matal, metal-cutting machine tools, furniture, pulp, cement, knitwear and many other products.

The proportion of expenditure on equipment in the structure of state capital investments will increase. I think everybody can understand the advantage of this: The active part of production capital, that is machines and equipment, which in fact is what provides output, will account for a larger part of the whole.

Finally, the proportion of production capital investments is to be increased. There is no question, of course, of cutting back on housing construction; on the contrary, it is planned to commission more housing in 1982 than last year. But the construction of administration, entertainment and sports facilities will have to be restricted.

[Question] Finished projects are the end product of construction. How they are assimilated and how they are used is important for the national economy. Yet output per ruble of fixed production capital is still falling. Will there be changes for the better?

[Answer] It would not be right to count on an increase in the return on capital everywhere. There are not only subjective but also objective reasons for the rise in labor costs, especially in the extractive sectors. However in the plan for the new 5-year period it is planned to sharply slow down the decline in the return on capital.

In the last 5-year period the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry's coal extraction capacity increased by 62 million tons. Actual extraction increased by a mere 15 million tons. That means the commission capacities were not used to the full. In the current 5-year period coal extraction must be increased by 58 million tons. Hence it is easy to understand that the sector can fulfill the bulk of the target by better utilization of existing capacities. Yet the coal industry is not only not increasing fuel extraction this year but is even reducing it. This is precisely a case of a fall in the return on capital being totally unjustified.

The increase in mineral fertilizer production also proved to be almost 66 percent lower than the commissioning of new capacities in the last 5-year period. The main reason is the lag in the commissioning of installations for the production of raw materials for mineral fertilizers.

Unassimilated capacities are our most immediate and a very major reserve. Of course, this reserve has been taken into account in the annual plan and must be utilized.

[Question] In the annual plan the rate of Group B development is envisaged at the level of the average rates for industrial growth, while in the main guidelines the emphasis was put on the preferential development of consumer goods production. Is there not a discrepancy here?

[Answer] By no means! Both in the 5-year period as a whole and in the first 2 years it is envisaged that Group B will increase production more rapidly than Group A. If we take 1982 separately we must take account of one subtlety. The sectors producing consumer goods are being allocated considerable capital investments for retooling. Production of cotton materials, satin, bedlinen, furniture, color televisions (including portables), refrigerator-freezers and many other goods in great demand will increase at a fast rate. In addition it is planned to raise the volume of agricultural production by 10 percent to the average annual level of the last 5-year plan. And all this will create a firm foundation for accelerating the development of consumer goods production.

## New Management Methods Viewed

PM121207 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 1, Signed to Press on 28 December 1981 carries on page 2, under the headline "On the Basis of the New Economic Management Methods," a 2,500-word unattributed interview with A.V. Bachurin, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan. Bachurin describes ways in which the 11th 5-Year Plan takes into account the priorities defined by the July 1979 party/government resolution on the economic machinery, but complains that the progress made in improving management methods in the last 2 years has caused "complacency" in some quarters. "In many cases the draft 5-year plans submitted by ministries, as analysis showed, were based on the prevailing trends in the development of production and did not take into account the need for a more resolute switch to the intensive path of development. In particular, their projections for capital investments and for increases in the numbers of workers and employees had to be considerably reduced," Bachurin declares. He outlines changes in the procedure for forming and using enterprise production development funds and notes the "integral" part that counterplanning has to play in efforts to save resources. Bachurin surveys progress in introducing new planning indicators in machine building and construction and concludes with an account of the program of work of the Gosplan Interdepartmental Commission on the Application of the New Planning Methods.

PRAVDA Editorial

PM130917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Second Year of 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpts] The new year of 1982, the 2d year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, has begun. Soviet people have greeted it in a festive mood and with bright feelings. The new year congratulations from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have found a warm response in the hearts of millions of people. They were addressed to the heroic working class, the glorious kolkhoz peasantry, the people's intelligentsia, party, revolution, war and labor veterans, Soviet women, the young, the valiant servicemen of the army and navy and those who on New Year's Eve were at their labor posts, mounting combat vigil or working far from the motherland.

The past year was not easy: the weather did not humor us and the development of the international situation was alarming. So we are even more proud that, fulfilling the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the country has advanced confidently on all avenues of communist building. Many labor collectives have been models of shock labor. The party says a heartfelt thank you to all who augment the motherland's material and spiritual assets, strengthen its might and reliably defend its borders.

The targets for the second year of the 5-year plan are large in scale and difficult. They will not be fulfilled automatically. To fulfill them we need primarily to perform shock labor and work to full capacity. Everyone needs to work to make a considerable contribution to the cause of the whole people, for it is only by work that our public wealth is created and that the country's economic and defense might and the well-being of Soviet families are consolidated.

Proceeding from realistic possibilities, the party sets the following task: The plan for 1982 must not only be fulfilled but also overfulfilled. What must be done to ensure this? A strict policy of thrift must be ensured, radical improvements in capital construction sought, and production capacities commissioned at all startup installations envisaged by the plan without exception. Agricultural workers must winter the cattle in an organized way and without losses and must fulfill on time to a high standard the whole complex of work in order to obtain a good harvest in the new year. In fulfilling the plan the development of Group B industry must be accelerated and the provision of the population with goods in mass demand and food thereby improved.

An invariable condition for successful work is organization, efficiency and discipline. The activity of party, state and economic organs must be structured from this viewpoint. Primary party organizations and all communists must structure their work on this basis. They are called on to create a favorable atmosphere in collectives for the fulfillment of the plans for the year which has started and the 5-year plan as a whole and to set an example in socialist competition, in the creative search for reserves and in improving work efficiency, quality and intransigence toward shortcomings and everything which hinders our progress.

Two aims have been and remain supreme for us -- communist creation and the preservation of peace on earth -- the New Year congratulations to the Soviet people say. These aims are indissoluble. Soviet people express profound gratitude to the party and government, which are doing everything necessary to safeguard their peaceful life, consistently pursuing a policy of friendship and cooperation between peoples, resolutely rebuffing the intrigues of reactionary forces and taking energetic measures aimed at curbing the arms race and at disarmament.

The new year of 1982 is advancing over Soviet soil. The land of the Soviets is beginning it full of optimism, creative strength and energy. And there is no doubt that urban and rural workers will celebrate the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR by successfully fulfilling their plans and socialist pledges.

Closely rallied round the Leninist party and unanimously supporting its domestic and foreign policy, the Soviet people are advancing confidently along the path mapped out by the 26th CPSU Congress.

TASS CITES 1980, 1981 GAS EXTRACTION FIGURES

LD121910 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan, TASS -- Last year the Soviet Union extracted 465.3 billion cubic metres of gas and built 6,600 kilometres of gas pipelines, reaching a total of 136,000 km.

Last year's gas extraction was 39 billion cubic metres up over 1980, which is the exact growth in output achieved at the world's biggest Urengoy deposit in western Siberia. Under the present five-year plan for 1981-1985, the field should account for practically all the increment in this country's gas output, its production growing from 50 to 250 billion cubic metres.

The Orenburg gas chemicals plant turned out almost 49 billion cubic metres of gas and a large quantity of various products for the chemical industry. Gas extraction also increased in the central Asian republics of Turkmenia and Uzbekistan. The Ukraine and the Autonomous Republic of Komi (in the north of the Soviet Union) remain, as before, among major gas producing areas.

The gas potential of western Siberia is going to see a steady growth, according to experts. Its target output for 1982 is nearly 210 billion cubic metres. In early 1985 the area should reach a daily yield of one billion cubic metres. The prospected deposits of western Siberia contain 27,000 billion cubic metres of gas.

The main sources of fuel for the Soviet industry continue to move to the east and north. This is the reason for the five-year plan to provide for the construction of six transcontinental gas pipelines from Urengoy to the USSR's central areas. Two of them have been built, a third is under construction, and preliminary work is under way at a fourth -- the export gas pipleine "Urengoy-Uzhgorod."

The five-year's plan provides for the building of 50,000 kilometres of new pipelines. Pipeline construction should be considerably increased this year, absorbing two-thirds of the capital investment going to the gas industry.

The Soviet Union builds gas pipelines with a diametre of almost one and a half metres and an operational pressure of 75 atmospheres. Still higher efficiency can be achieved if gas is transported over long distances through multilaminar pipes at a pressure of 100 atmospheres. The construction of a plant producing multilaminar pipes will be completed this year in the Gorkiy region on the Volga, and the first pipeline transporting gas at 100 atmospheres is to be put into operation in 1983. The pipeline is to carry an annual of [as received] 40 billion cubic metres of gas.

Last year also witnessed a considerable growth in the construction of underground gas storage facilities, which are now over thirty in the Soviet Union. New facilities of this kind are under construction in the Caucasus, the Ukraine, along the Volga River and in central Asia.

BRIEFS

VOLGA POLLUTION CONTROL -- The town of Saratov in central Asia, which has a population of 800,000, has stopped dumping chemical waste products into the Volga River. A huge plant to distill industrial chemical waste water from factories was recently put into operation in Saratov. In view of the government's decision to halt the pollution of the Volga, such projects are being implemented in all Saratov factories and industrial establishments along the Volga. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 12 Jan 82 GF]

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 10-12 JAN REPORTED

LD130438 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 10-12 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

10 January

North Kazakhstan farmers have completed the preparation of seeds. Most seeds for the spring sowing meet first class requirements. New strains include the Omskaya-9 spring wheat seed, which yields 3-4 quintals per hectare more than strains previously used. (1600 GMT)

11 January

Farmers in Altayskiy Kray have plowed snow on the first million hectares. In the first 2 months of this year, snow retention work will be carried out on 4 million hectares. This promises a significant increase in the harvest. (0930 GMT)

12 January

Voronezhskaya Oblast farmers are completing the preparation of seeds for the spring sowing. In five rayons all seeds have already been brought to first or second class standard. Considerable areas have been allocated for improved high yield varieties of barley, oats and peas. (1200 GMT)

In the Buryatskaya ASSR approximately 1 million tons of organic fertilizer have already been spread. (1200 GMT)

In Moldavia the preparation of seeds for the early spring sowing has been completed. They are all of the highest quality. Special attention is being paid to an improved variety of corn seed suitable for industrial growing methods. These seeds are being sent to the northern areas where corn is used for silage and is not grown for seed. Nearly 60,000 tons of corn seeds will be supplied to farms in Belorussia, the Baltic republics and the northern areas of the RSFSR. (1430 GMT)

## BRIEFS

ZARAVSHAN IRRIGATION SYSTEMS -- During excavations along the Zaravshan River in central Asia, archologists have discovered ancient irrigation systems. These systems will be reconstructed. Thus 80,000 hectares of land in the area that has been uncultivated for many years will be reclaimed. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 11 Jan 82 GF]

KAZAKH IRRIGATION INSTALLATIONS -- Irrigation water has been supplied to the western dry lands of the Kazakh SSR from the Volga River. The project has required the construction of two large canals, six water depots and a bridge over the Ural River. Meanwhile 32,000 hectares of land have been reclaimed in western Kazakh SSR. Water will also reach the desert regions of the Kazakh SSR in the future. A study is currently underway to supply desert regions with water from rivers in Siberia. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 23 Dec 81 GF]

KAZAKH IRRIGATION CANAL -- Construction of an irrigation canal has begun in the Kazakh SSR. It will carry water to tens of thousands of hectares of land which has been without irrigation water to date. Water for the canal will be supplied by a nearby dam. The dam is actually a deep ravine drawing its water from the Irtysh River. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 Dec 81 GF]

UZBEK FERTILIZER CONSERVATION -- The Uzbek Council of Ministers has issued orders to the republic's agricultural workers on improved use and conservation of mineral fertilizers. A meeting to discuss measures aimed at improving the use and conservation of mineral fertilizers was organized in Tashkent today by representatives of the republic's agricultural sector. [Text] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 21 Dec 81 GF]

## LATEST RESEARCH SHIP UNDERTAKES 1982 PROJECTS

PM121203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jan 82 p 6

[Report by A. Androshin: "Prelude to a Voyage"]

[Excerpt] An extra "crew member" was on board the Soviet scientific research ship Vityaz during the New Year festivities, a fluffy fir-tree. Keeping the fine tradition established in the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oceanology expeditionary fleet, Captain Nikolay Vadimovich Apekhtin found space for it in one of the motor ship's refrigerators as the seamen would be celebrating the new year on the high seas. The new year arrived and the smell of fresh fir cones filled the wardroom. With its glittering decorations, the green tree reminded people of their relatives and dear ones at home and created a fine and cheerful atmosphere.

The ship, which joined our country's scientific research fleet in December, had celebrated its first New Year. Just prior to the holiday it left Kaliningrad, where it had been temporarily berthed, for Novorossiysk. The circumnavigation of Europe was a form of prelude to the maiden voyage. The latter will begin in mid-January. During the voyage the expedition participants plan not only to test the new equipment on board the motor ship but to resolve a number of research tasks.

"In particular we intend to work close to the Island of Cyprus and also near the Ampere seamount, which is on the route out of Gibraltar," Prof V. Yastrebov, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oceanology, said. "Several years ago underwater cameras discovered some very interesting and unusual structures on the mountain summit. Some specialists, having studied them, suggested that they were the remains of ancient settlements submerged at some time in the distant past, like the legendary Atlantis, during the last world glacier thaw when the level of the ocean rose 100 meters. Other researchers believe the structures to be geological. We hope to settle the argument when we take rock samples from the ocean floor and also try to observe it through the portholes of the Argus submersible. And divers will 'feel' the objects on the summit of Ampere seamount."

The Vityaz is just the ship to tackle such tasks. For the first time Soviet specialists are able to carry out comprehensive research in the ocean with divers and underwater equipment. A hyperbaric complex designed for depths of up to 250 meters has been set up in the ship's hold. It includes a chamber in which people will undergo decompression only once after completing a scientific program. If necessary, the aquanauts will transfer to a bell and descend in it to the required depth. They will be brought back on board ship after each dive. The bell having docked with the decompression chamber, they will transfer to the drychamber and stay there until the work is finished at a pressure of about 25 atmospheres.

In the hold of the Vityaz there is a kind of hangar for the manned underwater apparatus. The special platform on which it is installed can easily be raised to deck level. It is also planned to make extensive use of towed and remote control apparatus. Naturally, there are laboratories on board ship -- for example, biological, hydrological and geophysical laboratories. There is also a computer which will process information.

## ARCTIC STATION CHIEF ON RESEARCH, CONDITIONS

PM121149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 81 p 6

[A. Androshin report under the rubric "News From Expeditions": "On a Drifting Ice Floe"]

[Text] The collective of the Severnyy Polyus-25 drifting scientific research station, which opened this year, is greeting the new year for the first time. Despite severe conditions, the collective of winterers is continuing its scientific vigil. V. Sidorov, chief of the SP-25 station, radios a report on how things are going:

For 8 months we have been working on the ice of the Arctic Ocean's central basin. At the time the station opened, the drifting island was a massive field of pack ice measuring 10 km by 12 km, with ice 3.5 meters thick. As a result of intensive ice movements, compressions and fractures, the ice was broken up into a number of small fields separated by high ridges of ice hummocks. Approximately in the center of this area is an icefield 800 by 1,000 meters, where our scientific camp took refuge. In the summer, as a result of constant rain and fog, it was subjected to intensive thawing. The huts and tents were left on high ice pedestals. In places where the ice is colored by microplankton slippery gullies formed.

We are now in the polar night. The territory of the station camp is bathed by floodlights. We will not see the sun until the end of February. The air temperature remains at around minus 38 and wind and snowstorms are frequent. The extensive research program is being completely fulfilled, but in the difficult situation the polar workers must always be ready to take up emergency stations and apply the maximum effort, skill and endurance.

There are 12 people at the station, mainly young people and Komsomol members. We also have veteran Arctic and Antarctic researchers. We live and work harmoniously and cheerfully. We have everything we need for safe work on the ice floe until the new shift arrives at the end of April 1982. At the moment we are decorating the new year tree which was delivered to the iceberg by Aleksandr Sikerin, commander of an MI-8 helicopter.

The little ice floe has withstood all the onslaughts of the elements and continues to move steadily over the ocean....

## BRIEFS

UZBEK PHYSICS BUILDING -- A new research center for Uzbek physicists has been constructed at the Lenin Tashkent State University. Another research laboratory will be added to the building next year. A similar building will be constructed at the Samarkand University by the end of the current 5-year plan. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 7 Jan 82 GF]

KAZAKH CARDIOLOGICAL CENTER -- A new cardiological center has been opened in Alma Ata, capital of the Kazakh SSR. The Government of the Kazakh SSR will be setting up more medical centers in the republic in accordance with the 5-year development plan. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Nov 81 GF]